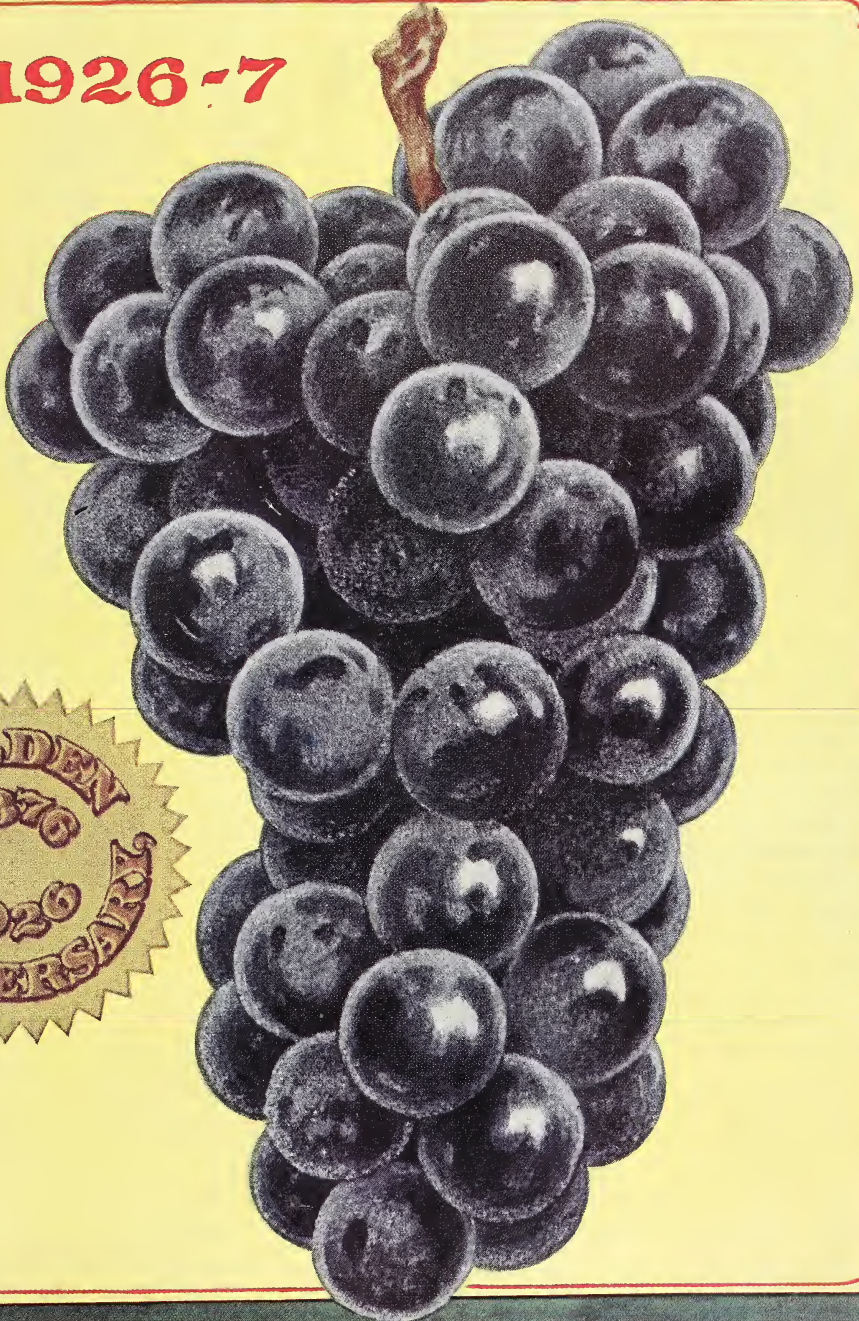


Historic, Archive Document

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THE MUNSON NURSERIES

1926-7



DENISON, TEXAS

OUR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

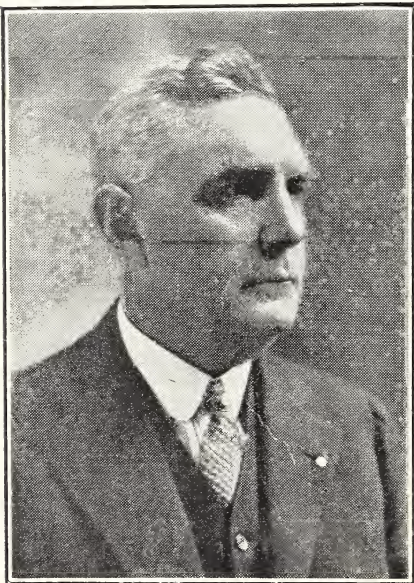
UPON his graduation from the University of Kentucky, Mr. T. V. Munson was chosen to fill the Chair of Sciences in that Institution. After two years' teaching he found the confinement of the class rooms was impairing his health. He then decided to find some out door work and he chose Horticulture as his life's work, as he had a passion for experimenting with fruits. In April, 1876, he came to Denison, Texas, finding the environment in soil and climate suitable for his adopted line of work. He at once purchased 45 acres of land just north of the city, near the bluffs of Red River. During the same summer he began clearing the land of its timber and preparing it for Orchard, Vineyard and Nursery work.

At that time there had not been developed a line of varieties for the Southwest, so he had to learn what would be best suited. To accomplish this, he bought many varieties of fruits from several sources, planted and tested out. In a few years he culled out most of them as unsuitable, and kept a few of the most promising. He soon saw that if there was to be a list of really successful and adapted varieties, such a list could be secured by breeding, using the blood of the best native vigorous kinds in combination with blood of the better quality kind secured from different sources. So this idea was the beginning of his breeding up a list of grapes, as well as peaches, plums and some other fruits well adapted to the Southwest. A little more history of his efforts will be found under Grapes on page 19.

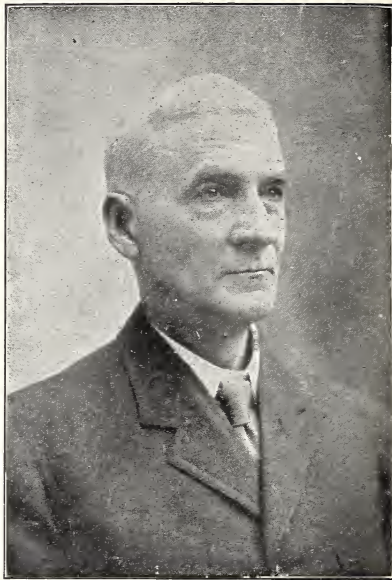
Finding that many people had been sold fruit trees by nurseries who took no interest as to whether the varieties sold were successful or not, Mr. Munson determined from the start that he would not sell any variety of fruit unless he knew from his own knowledge that it would prove successful. So from the very beginning he adopted this and other certain upbuilding policies that have through all these fifty years have been observed, among which was to send out varieties strictly true, to name, first class stock well grown. And in order that customers may get the best service and satisfactory deals, the policy of direct dealing and no agents was adopted, and continued to this day.

It was in 1881 that he issued his first "catalog" of four pages. Perhaps the only copy of this "Catalog No. 1" now in existence is one that is kept in our safe. In that issue as well as in all subsequent issues, brief but true descriptions without any exaggerations have been printed. No variety was unduly flattered with impossible characteristics. This has been an outstanding feature of all of the catalogs issued every year since 1881. New varieties were only added after their merits were fully proven and established, and older varieties that failed to keep up in the procession or were supplanted by better varieties were dropped. Thus the Catalog of the Munson Nurseries soon became the Recognized Reliable Guide to Southwestern Horticulture.

In 1885 Mr. Munson introduced the first four varieties of his Grape Originations, namely the Brilliant, Rommel, Carman and Jaeger, these being the final selections from thousands of seedlings through a period of seven years' culling. Since then and up to 1911, some 200 other varieties were named and introduced, but as new ones were added some of the older ones were dropped as the newer ones were an improvement. This work of adding and discarding was kept up until the present date, and the list has been worked down to the list as now appearing in this catalog. The idea has been not to have a long list, but a shorted list with enough varieties to cover season and sectional requirements.



WILL B. MUNSON, Present Owner



T. V. MUNSON, Founder 1843—1913

In 1887 the Nursery site was moved to the South side of Denison on 105 acres of Sandy Loam Red Clay subsoil. The older place of 45 acres had become too small for the expansion of the business. The headquarters are still located on this 105 acre site, but during the past ten years the city has grown up around the nursery, so that a part of the site has been sold off in city lots. Some nursery stock is now being grown on the unsold portions, but the greater bulk is now grown at various places about Denison, each block being selected for a particular class of stock.

In 1895, his son, Will B. Munson, who worked and grew up in the nursery and business, and who having reached his majority was admitted into partnership in the business, and the firm known as T. V. Munson & Son. This was continued until the death of T. V. Munson in 1913. From 1913 to 1923, during the lifetime of Mrs. T. V. Munson, the business was kept intact and continued and conducted along the same lines and policies as in the lifetime of T. V. Munson, and was known as The Munson Nurseries, Will B. Munson, Manager. After the death of Mrs. T. V. Munson in 1923, the good will of the business passed on to Will B. Munson, who is now the proprietor.

The name has not been changed, it is still The Munson Nurseries, inheriting and holding onto all of the best policies heretofore adopted and practiced in the preceding years, that is in sending out first class stock true to name, and square and satisfactory dealing which is best accomplished by Direct Dealing and No Agents.

The business could not be conducted and survived for fifty years even with our best efforts to please, unless we had the support and co-operation of our many loyal friends and patrons. Many have been on our books for thirty years and more and finally passed off because they have gone to the great beyond, but others are taking their places and are repeating each season their splendid orders. For such loyal support we are most grateful and we take this means of expressing to you our deep appreciation of your patronage, and we trust that we will continue to merit your valued orders.

Most cordially,

MUNSON NURSERIES

Established 1876
by T. V. Munson

Now Owned by
Will B. Munson

Brief, But Very Important Planting Instructions

MORE nursery stock is lost through **NEGLECT** than any other cause. It should be borne in mind that these products are perishable—that they will not live long and prosper unless they receive proper attention at planting time, and afterwards. Entirely too few people follow transplanting directions, even when these are available. We urge every customer to follow the directions herein given, if they are in the least doubt as to the correct course to pursue.

Care Upon Arrival

On arrival of the trees from the Nursery, if unable to plant immediately, and if the trees are dug without a ball of earth intact (Balled) they should be taken from the bale or box at once, counted and the individual tree examined. Should there be a shortage it should be reported at once. Bare-rooted stock should immediately be heeled in a well-drained, moist piece of sandy ground in order that the soil may thoroughly pulverize between the roots, keeping them from air-drying. The soil should be thoroughly packed around the roots. Water freely and frequently until the trees are planted.

Stock Arriving in Freezing Weather

If frozen when received, do not open the bales or boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool, dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box or bales in saw-dust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

Time of Planting. In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in the early winter will, by the ensuing spring, have grown sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, although hardy stock can be safely transplanted any time during the winter when the ground is not too wet or frozen. Planting can be continued until the middle of March, or until just before the buds begin to swell.

Preparation of the Soil. The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Peaches and plums must be planted on high, well-drained soil. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a sub-soil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix one or two shovelfuls of thoroughly decomposed barnyard manure, or use one or two pounds of good bone meal. All fertilizers must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

We strongly advocate digging holes with dynamite whenever feasible.

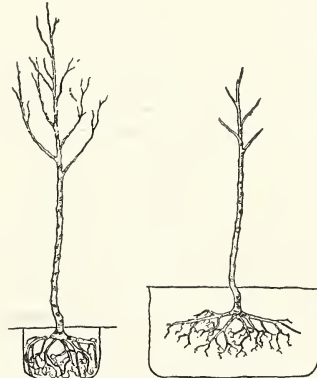
Preparation of Trees and How to Plant. Before planting, remove the broken roots; cut back one-year peach, apple, pear, cherry and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. The trees should be set about 2 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

Cultivation. You cannot expect to get good results from your trees unless you keep them well cultivated. The soil must be frequently stirred during summer. The area immediately around the trees must be kept free from grass and weeds, and this portion of the orchard should receive especial attention. All suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree should be removed.

Fertilizing

Do not use unrotted stable manure or compost fertilizer when trees are planted. A few pounds of bone meal or a few shovels full of well rotted stable manure can be used at the bottom of the hole with good results at the time trees are planted. When filling the hole after placing the tree, put the top soil in the bottom of the hole and that which came from the bottom of the hole at the surface. Best results with unrotted manure are attained by using it as a mulch, after the trees are planted. Commercial fertilizer should be used when trees start to bud out. It is applied by digging a trench around the tree or plant, a few inches past the end of the newly planted roots. Then fill trench to cover fertilizer. For the first two years cultivate the orchard during summer in some crop suited to the location, such as cotton, vegetables, melons, peas, peanuts, velvet or soy beans, giving the preference to leguminous crops. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard.

It is always advisable to sow in the fall a cover crop, such as clover, vetch or rye, using a suitable fertilizer. Turn under this cover crop in early spring. When soils are deficient in lime and potash supply this deficiency with an application of lime, bone meal, hardwood ashes or high grade commercial fertilizer, as the soil requires. Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless the orchard is supplied with the proper plant food and receives careful cultivation.



Improperly
Planted

Properly Pruned
and Planted

Future Care

While plants may live and thrive satisfactorily without proper attention, it is imperative for best results that planting care be followed by continued attention. Insects and diseases must frequently be combated. Further information concerning care of plants is found in the Farmers' Series of Bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service Departments of our State Agricultural Colleges. We suggest that all interested planters write for lists of these bulletins.

See list of books on pages 3 and 4.

Our Policies, Service and Business Information

(The paragraphs are numbered for easy reference in case of correspondence.)

1. The **ORDER BLANK** accompanying this catalog is for the convenience of customers, and its use will facilitate the filling of orders. Any other matter should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

2. **ALWAYS GIVE FULL ADDRESS** every time you write. This is important. Please write your name and address very plainly, so that nothing will have to be deciphered or guessed.

3. **TERMS.** Our terms are Cash with Order. The prices are Net Cash. All prices have been so figured and discounts deducted. If we extended any credit or opened accounts, it would be necessary to have higher or increased prices.

4. **REMITTANCES** should be made payable to THE MUNSON NURSERIES, and best way to send them is by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order. Money if sent by registered mail is all right. Checks will be accepted from responsible parties.

5. **RESERVATIONS** of stock will be made when one-half of the price accompanies the order. This is to accommodate those who are not ready to plant early in the season but wish to secure the stock before same is sold.

6. **THE PRICES** named in the catalog are for the stock at Denison and include free packing on all orders of \$4.00 or more. The prices do not include paying of express or freight charges. We have found that by pricing the stock free on board cars at Denison, secures for the purchaser a lower price than if quotations included payment of transportation charges. **ACTUAL COST OF STOCK** plus **ACTUAL COST OF TRANSPORTATION** is lower than **DELIVERED PRICES** of most concerns, for in making delivery prices, an extra amount must be necessarily included to pay for long distances, and those who live nearer pay more for their stock than is just.

7. **FREE PACKING** is given all orders of \$4.00 or more. But on orders of less than \$4.00 50 cents should be added to partly pay for the packing. Our packing is the best to carry the stock in the best manner and is expensive.

8. **SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.** Customers will please state whether they wish their order to be sent by Parcel Post, Express or Freight.

OUR SUGGESTIONS

8a. **PARCEL POST.** For shipments of grape vines, small shrubs, roses, and trees under three feet high, and not exceeding 50 in number, we find Parcel Post will be cheaper to points within 300 miles. If over 300 miles express will be cheaper than Parcel Post on all packages weighing 12 pounds or more. Within 150 miles, Parcel Post is cheaper than express on packages up to 40 pounds. Parcel Post is also convenient for making Rural Route deliveries, and even if cost is more, it is offset by the free Rural Delivery service.

8b. **The Size Limit** of Parcel Post is 84 inches in combined girth and length. For this reason no tree over four feet high can be sent, unless cut back, even if it weighs only a pound or two.

8c. **PARCEL POST CHARGES HAVE TO BE PAID**, and for this reason money will have to be sent to cover cost of postal charges.

See table on page 4.

9. **EXPRESS.** For all shipments up to 300 pounds the express is the more satisfactory, and not any more costly than freight. Even in heavy shipments express may cost more but the quicker service pays.

9a. **FREIGHT.** For very large and heavy shipments, and where quick delivery is not an element. All our shipments are so packed that they will carry several weeks by freight without injury to stock.

9b. **EXPRESS AND FREIGHT SHIPMENTS** can be sent "Charges Collect," and such charges are no more than if "Prepaid." For this reason no money has to be sent to cover Express or Freight charges.

10. **ERRORS and COMPLAINTS.** We want every order to be satisfactorily filled, and the deal is not complete until satisfaction is given. So if there is any error or dissatisfaction, we will appreciate it very much if you will let us know, and will appreciate it all the more if you will let us know as soon after receipt of stock as possible, or not later than five days to admit of adjustment. We will immediately and cheerfully correct any errors of our own.

11. **IT IS TO OUR INTEREST** to send out the very best stock possible, true to label, healthy and packed to arrive in good condition, and this we will do. But as we cannot prevent drouths, freezes, ravishes of insects, rabbits, diseases, planting in unsuitable soils, or locations, careless or improper planting, indifferent or ignorant cultivation, **WE DO NOT GUARANTEE STOCK TO LIVE** that arrived in good condition, after passing into other hands. Nor do we insure or replace any stock sold at the prices quoted.

12. OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee to send:

- (a) Healthy stock,
- (b) Free from insects, diseases, etc.,
- (c) TRUE to Label,
- (d) Delivered in Good Condition.

Then our responsibility ceases. If we fail in these, we will

- (a) Replace with other stock of same value, or
- (b) Refund the purchase price of stock in question.

But it is mutually understood that we will not be liable for any greater amount or damages. If stock is not accepted on these terms, we should be notified at once, not over five days after receipt, and we will refund the money remitted and advise disposition of stock in question.

13. **SUBSTITUTION.** We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect and have found that when our supply of stock ordered is exhausted, our customers ordinarily want us to substitute to the best of our judgment. We, therefore, substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary. Please note in specified blank on our Order Sheet if you do not wish us to substitute in your order and we will gladly refund for shortages, if any. Selection of varieties suitable to your locality is of first importance to us and our services to you can often be of more value, if you will leave the selection to us.

14. **NO AGENTS.** We do not employ any agents or salesmen, and have no connection with any other nursery. We deal direct with all our customers and are directly responsible to them and no one else. Many nurserymen, dealers and others buy stock of us to re-sell. Such buyers re-sell the stock in their own account and responsibility.

15. **SERVICE.** We are so equipped that we can get out, pack and ship most orders the first or second day after receipt of order. In some cases on account of character of stock, it may take longer. We leave most of our stock in the ground and dig fresh as wanted, so this takes longer to assemble an order than if the stock was all ready "cellared." There is a period of about two weeks late in the spring, that we are rushed with orders from those who wait until the last minute. Under such conditions we will do our best to get out as quickly as possible, but in order to be fair we will wait upon each order in its turn. It is better to order a few days, or better, several days in advance of time stock is wanted; then we will not disappoint you with a tardy delivery.

16. **SHIPPING SEASON** opens November 1st and closes March 15th. Will accommodate late orders after March 15th if selections are still in stock and not too far advanced in new growth. Best months in which to plant are November, December and February.

HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION

In the various pages of this catalog we give a few important facts about the fruits, shrubs, etc., listed but it is impossible to give any limited amount of information even in a catalog many times this size.

So, in order to place at the disposal of our customers a fund of horticultural information, we have listed below a select list of books bearing upon the different classes of fruits as found in the catalog. We could name many other very valuable books but space forbids.

We do not keep these books in stock, but will be pleased to order them for our friends and patrons without further cost than the publishers' prices, which are the prices mentioned with each book. If we kept the books in stock here, a higher price would have to be charged to offset the extra expenses of maintaining a stock.

All you have to do is to send us the money as per price listed and we will take pleasure in forwarding the order to the various publishers without further cost to you. The prices are net, postage included. No discounts.

GENERAL FRUITS

- American Fruits.** Samuel Fraser. This is a standard work and an authoritative guide. It outlines what to do and tells why and when. It is of equal value to the amateur as well as commercial fruit grower. No other book covers the subject as thoroughly and practically. 900 pages 6x8 inches, illustrated.....\$4.75
- Modern Fruit Marketing.** B. S. Brown. A complete treatise covering harvesting, packing, storing, transporting and selling of fruits.....\$1.75
- Beginners' Guide To Fruit Growing.** F. A. Waugh. A simple statement of the elementary practices of propagation, planting, culture, etc.....\$1.25
- American Fruit Culturist.** J. J. Thomas. Now in its 21st edition. A complete work upon the propagation, culture and spraying of all classes of fruits. Contains authentic and identifying descriptions of all leading varieties of fruits in U. S. 825 pages, well illustrated...\$3.50
- Successful Fruit Culture.** S. T. Maynard. Illustrated. 274 pages.....\$1.75
- Fruit Harvesting, Sorting, Marketing.** F. A. Waugh. 232 pages.....\$1.75
- The Fruit Garden.** P. Barry. Invaluable to all Fruit Growers. 516 pages.....\$2.25
- The Home Fruit Grower.** M. G. Kains. Heavily illustrated. Cloth.....\$1.50
- Fruit Growing in Arid Regions.** Paddock and Whipple.....\$2.60
- Popular Fruit Growing.** S. B. Green. 300 pages...\$1.50
- Principles of Fruit Growing.** L. H. Bailey. Up-to-date revision.....\$2.50
- Modern Fruit Marketing.** R. S. Brown. 304 pages...\$1.75
- Making Horticulture Pay.** M. G. Kains. 288 pages...\$1.75
- Productive Orcharding.** F. C. Sears. 316 pages...\$3.00

APPLES

- The Apple.** Albert E. Wilkinson. Illustrated, some in color. 492 pages.....\$3.25
- American Apple Orchard.** F. A. Waugh. A manual for the novice as well as a book reference for all those of more experience. Every detail connected with the successful cultivation of the apple is thoroughly explained.....\$1.75

PEACH

- Peach Growing.** H. P. Gould. A fine work, illustrated.....\$2.50
- American Peach Orchard.** F. A. Waugh. This is the latest and best work on the culture of peaches. Contains full directions for propagation, culture, etc.....\$1.75

CITRUS AND DATES

- Date Growing—In the Old and New World.** P. B. Popenoe. Illustrated.....\$2.50
- Citrus Fruits.** J. E. Coit. Illustrated.....\$3.00
- The Cultivation of Citrus Fruits.** H. H. Hume. Information on the growing of oranges, limes, grape fruit, kumquats, citrons, lemons, etc. Just published...\$5.00

NUTS

- Nut Growing.** R. T. Morris. Latest up-to-date book on this subject. Detailed methods of successful propagation. Illustrated.....\$2.50

GRAPES

- Foundation of American Grape Culture.** T. V. Munson. Out of print.
- Manual of American Grape Growing.** U. P. Hedrick. Extra fine on grapes.....\$3.00

- Grape Culturist.** A. S. Fuller. 282 pages.....\$2.00
- American Grape Growing and Wine-Making.** Geo. Husmann. 270 pages.....\$2.00

SMALL FRUITS

- Productive Small Fruit Culture.** F. C. Sears. 368 pages.....\$3.00
- Small Fruit Culturist.** A. S. Fuller. 298 pages...\$1.75
- Making a Garden of Small Fruits.** F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated.....\$0.75
- The Book of the Strawberry.** Edwin Becket. Also other berries.....\$1.25
- Strawberry Growing.** S. W. Fletcher.....\$2.50
- The Strawberry.** Samuel Fraser. The chapters include: The Strawberry Plant, where it came from and how it came; Soil and Planting Problems; Methods and Conditions in the Southern States; Methods and Conditions in the Northeastern States; Methods and Conditions in the Central States; Methods and Conditions in the Western States; Insects and Diseases and their control; Harvesting, how and when; Varieties and how to originate new ones. Illustrated.....\$1.25

PRUNING

- Principles and Practice of Pruning.** M. G. Kains. Prepared to meet the needs of practical and amateur growers. Lavishly illustrated by 300 actual photographs of specimens showing good and bad practice.....\$2.50
- The Tree Pruner.** Samuel Wood.....\$1.00
- Principles of Plant Culture.** E. S. Goff.....\$2.00
- Pruning Manual.** L. H. Bailey.....\$2.50

SHRUBS AND ORNAMENTALS

- Let's Make a Flower Garden.** Hanna Rion.....\$2.00
- Evergreens and How to Grow Them.** C. S. Harrison.....\$0.75
- Farm and Garden Rule Book.** L. H. Bailey.....\$3.00
- Home Floriculture.** E. E. Rexford.....\$1.75
- Practical Floriculture.** Peter Henderson. 325 pages...\$2.00
- Shrubs of the United States.** A. C. Appar. Profusely illustrated.....\$1.75
- The Book of Shrubs.** George Gordon.....\$1.25

ROSES

- How to Grow Roses.** Robt. Pyle. Very complete. Colored plates.....\$2.00
- Roses, Their History, Development and Cultivation.** J. H. Pemberton.....\$5.00
- The Rose in America.** The newest work on American Roses for American Rose Lovers. J. Horace McFarland. 245 pages with 20 full page photographic plates.....\$3.00
- Roses and Their Culture.** S. C. Hubbard. A full and complete work containing ten chapters. Illustrated, 128 pages.....\$1.25
- American Rose Annual.** A fine book of over 200 pages issued each year and sent free to members only of The American Rose Society. Send \$3.00 with your application to us, or to Robt. Pyle, secretary, West Grove, Pa.....\$3.00

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

- Drainage for Profit and for Health.** Geo. E. Waring, Jr.....\$1.60
- Irrigation Farming.** L. M. Wilcox. 510 pages...\$2.25
- Irrigation and Drainage.** F. H. King. 502 pages...\$3.00

HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION Cont.

LANDSCAPE AND FORESTRY

- Landscape Gardening.** F. A. Waugh. A treatise on the general principles of governing outdoor art; with sundry suggestions for their application in the commoner problems of gardening. Every paragraph is short, terse and to the point, giving perfect clearness to the discussion at all points. In spite of the natural difficulty of presenting abstract principles, the whole matter is made entirely plain, even to the inexperienced reader. 152 pages, 5x7 illustrated. Cloth.....\$1.75
- The Landscape Beautiful.** F. A. Waugh.....\$2.50
- Ornamental Gardening for Americans.** Elias A. Long. 300 pages.....\$2.00
- Home Floriculture.** Eben E. Rexford. A practical guide to the treatment of flowering and other ornamental plants in the house and garden, intended exclusively for amateur floriculturists by one of the most successful amateur floriculturists in America. 300 pages, 5x7, illustrated. Cloth.....\$1.75

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

- Soils.** C. W. Burkett. The most complete and popular work of the kind ever published.....\$1.75
- Farm Manures.** C. E. Thorne. A practical and most valuable work on manures and manuring, covering every phase of the subject.....\$2.00

First Principles of Soil Fertility. A. Vivian. A comprehensive treatise on the methods of maintaining the fertility of the soil.....\$1.40

The Right Use of Lime in Soil Improvement. Alva Agee. This book states the facts that have been developed by experiment stations and successful practical farmers, in simple and convincing language. 100 pages, 5½x8 inches. Illustrated.....\$1.25

Fertilizers and Crops. L. L. Van Slyke. This new book is a timely presentation of facts, not only giving practical methods for using fertilizers in crop growing, but placing special emphasis on the reasons underlying their use, etc.....\$3.25

INSECTS, PLANT DISEASES

- Diseases of Cultivated Plants and Trees.** Geo. Masee.....\$3.00
- Agricultural Entomology.** Herbert Osborne.....\$2.50
- Economic Entomology.** J. B. Smith. 481 pages....\$3.00
- Fruit Diseases.** Hesler and Whetzel. 460 pages....\$3.00
- Insect Pests of Farm, Garden and Orchard.** E. D. Sanderson.....\$4.25
- Insects and Insecticides.** C. M. Weed.....\$1.75
- Insects Injurious to Fruits.** Wm. Saunders. 445 illustrations.....\$2.00
- Practical Tree Repair.** Albert Peets.....\$2.50

Table for Obtaining Approximate Parcel Post Charges

As Parcel Post Charges have to be paid in advance, the following table is given so that anyone can ascertain as near as it is possible the cost of Parcel Post Charges, and remit accordingly.

Should the actual charges be in excess of the amount shown in table we will pay the difference without further cost to the customer. Should the charges be ten cents or less than shown in table, we will refund the difference.

No package can be over 84 inches in length and girth combined, regardless of weight, so this precludes any 5 ft. or larger trees, 3 year shrubs, and 3 ft. evergreens from being sent by Parcel Post, such will go for less by express in most instances. Weight limit is 70 pounds to within 150 miles, and 50 pounds to points farther than 150 miles.

No money need be sent for the paying of Express or Freight Charges as such shipments can be sent "Charges Collect" and the cost will be no more than if prepaid. (See paragraph 9b, page 2.)

If the order amounts to less than \$4.00 for cost of stock, add fifty cents for cost of packing. (See paragraph 7 on page 2.)

CLASS OF STOCK	Distance Your Place Is From Denison				
	Under 150 miles	150 to 300 miles	300 to 600 miles	600 to 1000 miles	Over 1000 miles
For the first four or less grape vines, rose bushes, 2 to 3 ft. fruit trees, one year shrubs.....	\$0.10	\$0.16	\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.60
Add for each additional tree or vine above four and up to twelve.....	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05
Add for each additional tree or vine above twelve.....	.01	.01	.02	.02½	.03

For items weighing heavier than grape vines, compute as follows:

Figure each 2-year shrub, each 3 to 4-ft. tree, 1 to 2 ft. evergreens the same as two grape vines.

Figure each 50 strawberry plants, and each 25 blackberry, raspberry and asparagus plants, the same as one grape vine.

Figure 3-year shrubs, 4 to 5-ft. fruit trees the same as six grape vines, but such should go by express.

AN EXAMPLE

As an illustration, suppose your order contained:

20 grape vines	which figure the same as	20 grape vines.
4 rose bushes	" " " " " "	4 " " "
2 1-ft. evergreens	" " " " " "	4 " " "
6 2 to 3-ft. trees	" " " " " "	6 " " "
6 3 to 4-ft. trees	" " " " " "	12 " " "
2 2-yr. shrubs	" " " " " "	4 " " "
100 strawberry plants	" " " " " "	2 " " "
50 blackberry plants	" " " " " "	2 " " "
4 1-yr. shrubs	" " " " " "	4 " " "

These 194 items " " " " " 58 " "

With this order of 194 items reduced to grape vine basis weight, we have an order equal to weight of 58 grape vines. Using the above table, we have the cost of postage figured for the various zones, as follows:

	Under 150 miles	150 to 300 miles	300 to 600 miles	600 to 1000 miles	Over 1000 miles
For the first 4.....	\$0.10	\$0.16	\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.60
For the next 8, at rate given for each.....	.08	.16	.24	.32	.40
For the remaining 46 (58 less 12 is 46), at the rate given for each.....	.46	.46	.92	1.15	1.38
Total postage on the 58.....	\$0.64	\$0.78	\$1.46	\$1.92	\$2.38

FRUIT DEPARTMENT



THE SELECTION of trees suitable for planting is fundamental to the success of an orchard. To plant a poor tree is to start with a handicap that may continue throughout the life of the orchard. The purchase price of a poor tree may be a few cents less than one of high grade, but the economy of the transaction ends with its purchase. Everything else costs substantially the same as a high grade tree. Real economy consists in paying reasonable prices for high grade trees.—*Farmers' Bulletin 776, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

We believe and are sure that our list of Fruit Trees as found in this catalog cannot be excelled for the Southwest. In the fifty years of business we have tried out many varieties, and as any appear to be not suited, they have been discarded. True there are some kinds not found listed in this catalog that are successful. But there must be a limit to any list and it is impossible to grow all varieties that are adapted. But we have not listed any variety that generally has proved a failure. At same time it must be remembered that all varieties successful in the Southwest are not successful in other parts of the United States, and there are some that are just as good or even better in other parts than here. In compiling our list,

we have tried to get a good assortment of dependable varieties without listing too many varieties. Oftentimes we receive inquiries asking that we name a list of successful varieties for the Southwest or points within that territory. In answering such questions, we will only be repeating the lists as named in our catalog. For the reason that Gooseberries, Currants and some other fruits are not successfully and generally grown in Texas and Southwest, we do not grow them. We do not grow Citrus Fruits or any sub-Tropical Fruits as our winters will not permit of such fruits; such fruits are limited to area near the Gulf Coast in the United States. We are 400 miles north of nearest point to the Gulf.

APPLES

It is a mistaken idea that apples cannot be grown in the South, especially in North and Central Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, and other parts of the Southwest. Only the RIGHT varieties must be selected. After trying out many varieties, we find the following list is well adapted for the Southwest. You will note that we have not included Baldwin, Northern Spy, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening, and many other varieties that are the leaders in the North and East, because they are not adapted.

Apples will grow on any good loamy land that is well drained, and hillsides are often the best locations. Any land that produces corn successfully will grow apples. Plant from 20 to 30 feet apart. When planting two-year old apple trees permit three to five branches to remain, but shorten these to 6 to 8 inches. Cut one-year old apple trees back to 30 inches high, leaving only the single trunk.

For Apple Literature, see list of books, page 3.

Prices on Apple and Crab Apple Trees

Quantity	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.
1 to 5, each	\$0.25	\$0.35	\$0.60
6 to 40, each	.23	.30	.55
40 to 300, each	.20	.25	.50
Over 300, each	.18	.24	.45

Early Summer Varieties

EARLY HARVEST. Medium, bright straw-yellow. Tender flesh, sub-acid. Fine eating and cooking apple. Good for local market but rather tender for shipping.

RED JUNE. Tree slow grower but bears young. Small to medium size; bright red skin; flesh tart and quality good. Fine table and market; best shipper of extra early varieties.

FANNY. Vigorous and productive. Large, red, with flattened ends. Most excellent quality for eating and cooking. Well adapted for North Texas, where it originated.

SAN JACINTO. This variety first came to notice at Pilot Point, Texas, some thirty years ago in the orchard of the late Dr. Ragland. It is like an enormously large Red June, of same shape and color. Ripens just after Red June. Of best quality and fine keeper for an early ripening variety. This variety has become very popular and is regarded as one of the best varieties in North Texas, New Mexico and Southern Kansas.

Mid-Summer Varieties

JONATHAN. Of American origin. Medium, if thinned on the tree grows larger. Roundish, conical, rich bright red on light yellow ground, few minute white dots; flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid, a standard of excellence in market apples. Tree has a drooping, pendant habit; very productive, and requires rich soil. Universally popular. Should be gathered in August and stored to obtain best results.

Fall and Late Varieties

BEN DAVIS. Tree healthy, vigorous, an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, ten-



Stayman's

der, juicy, sub-acid, only fair in quality. Popular on account of its good bearing quality.

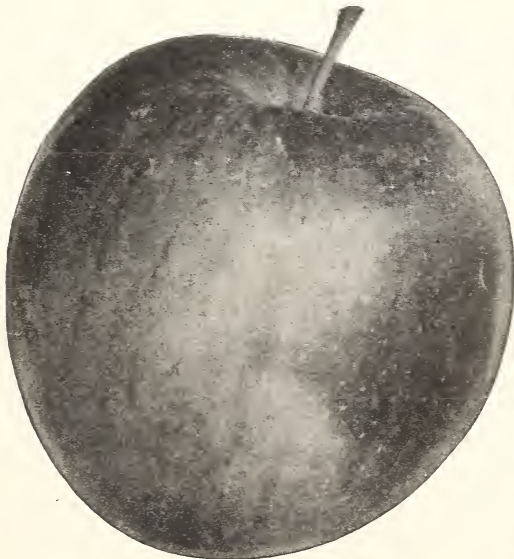
STAYMAN'S. (Stayman's Winesap.) Medium to large; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed and mixed with dull dark red, with numerous medium gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Another seedling of Winesap originated in Kansas; is much larger, more beautiful in color and better in quality and equal or better keeper.

DELICIOUS. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. Tree vigorous, thrifty and a good, dependable cropper.

GANO. Similar to Ben Davis, but deeper in color, and better in quality. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A rapid grower. An early, annual and prolific bearer. A valuable late winter apple.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Vigorous, abundant, dark red, medium; excellent market; seedling of Winesap.

KINNAIRD. Strong, spreading tree, prolific; red, large; a superb Southern winter apple; the best of all Winesap seedlings. Flesh pale yellow, crisp, fine grained; of fine quality. Tree longest lived of all varieties tested with us; originated in Tennessee.

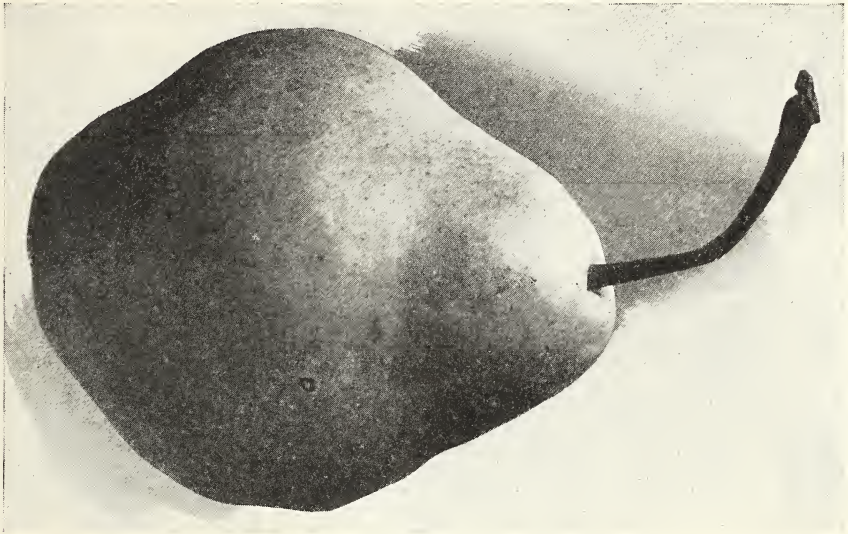


Jonathan

Crab Apples

HYSLOP. Medium in size, very bright red skin. Delicious for jelly and preserves.

WHITNEY. Large, striped, not so juicy as Hyslop but better for eating.



Kieffer

PEARS

We have shortened our list of Pears down to three varieties, the most successful we have found after testing out many varieties. Many of the European varieties, while of fine and extra fine quality, will fruit here for a season or two, but are so subject to blight, that we have ceased to grow them. Those listed are as free from blight as any we have grown.

Pears do well on a variety of soils—clay loam, sandy, gravelly and red soil. The soil must not be wet, should be drained, if not naturally drained. The knife is the best remedy for blight. Keep it cut off as fast as it appears. Cut back 3 or 4 inches below where the twig or limb has blighted. Keep this up from time to time as the blight appears, and you can keep it down. We have found here and there that there is less blight where the trees are not cultivated after the second year, but weeds kept mown off. Plant 20 feet apart each way, requiring 110 trees per acre.

At planting time prune to 3 to 5 well developed branches distributed evenly about the main stem. Shorten these to 6 or 8 inches.

On one-year unbranched trees, cut back the single trunk to 30 inches high.

For Pear literature we suggest the Special Chapters in American Fruits and American Fruit Culturist, (see list of books, page 3.)

Prices on Pear Trees—Kieffer and Garber

Quantity	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	5 to 6 ft.
1 to 5, each	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.75
5 to 40, each	.28	.46	.70
41 to 300, each	.26	.44	.65
300 and over, each	.24	.42	.60

BARTLETT PEAR. 10 cents higher per tree than above prices on Kieffer and Garber.

BARTLETT. Large, clear, bright yellow, with blush on sunny side, oblong shape, tapering gradually toward stem end. Flesh white, buttery and rich, juicy.

GARBER. A hybrid of the Chinese Sand Pear, with one of the fine French varieties. Ripens a month earlier in season than Kieffer; round, with smooth skin. Will ripen fairly well on the tree and is ready for eating at picking time.

KIEFFER. September 10-15. This today is the most popular pear for our section. On account of its productiveness and freedom from disease it stands out pre-eminently. The fruit is a large golden yellow, sometimes tinted red on the sun exposed side. The flesh is very firm, crisp and juicy, and for canning purposes it is especially prized. From the tree it is not good to eat and

to properly ripen, gather carefully and place in a warm place of even temperature. The quality improves and it is then desirable. For keeping longer, pack in shallow trays or wrap the fruit in paper and store in a room free from frost. It can be frequently kept until Christmas in this manner.

Quinces

In the South Quinces are not planted for commercial purposes. They require deep rich soil and three years time to bear. Plant 12 feet apart.

We only grow one variety, **THE MEECH**, large and fine and best of any for growth of tree and quality of fruit.

PRICES: 1 year trees—20 cents each, \$2.25 per doz.; 2 year trees 35 cents each, \$4.00 per doz.

Figs

The Fig thrives in all portions of the Cotton Belt of the South, and grows on most any soil that withstands drouth. They specially like a good rich garden soil, and as they are found growing luxuriantly near trash piles, corners of buildings, chicken runs, shows their fondness for rich soils.

As the shoots begin to grow a bloom bud is formed as each leaf is formed, the first bud will begin to ripen its fruit in June in South Texas, July in Central Texas and August in North Texas, and then continue to ripen until frost, and when frost comes the remaining unripened figs will not ripen out. This shows its everbearing feature which it is at home in the semi-tropical countries where frost does not interfere. Sometimes in North Texas the tops will winter kill more or less, but rarely the entire tree. Cut off the frozen portion of the tops, new shoots will come and bear same season though starting to ripen later than they would if not so winter killed.

BRUNSWICK. (In some localities called Jennings.) Fruit very large and regular in outline; color dark violet, skin thin with firm texture for a fig; flesh white just under the skin, shading to beautiful pink around seed cells. Sweet, juicy and rich; quality excellent; most reliable bearer and very prolific. Tree strong grower, and if planted in fertile soil and given good care will mature fruit first season after planting.

60 cents each, \$6.00 per dozen.

CELESTIAL. The fruit is medium to small; color bluish to ivory-yellow; flesh rich and tender, very sweet—so tender that you can eat, can or preserve them without peeling. It is the hardiest variety we have—hence reliable farther North. This is one of the varieties chiefly used for canning purposes. Vigorous grower and very prolific, producing more pounds of fruit than any other. Generally considered the business fig in rolling or sandy lands and in sections where an exceptionally hardy variety is desired. Should be grown in tree form. On account of its extreme sweetness, this is frequently called the Little Sugar fig. The meat is firm and rosy.

50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen.

GREEN ISCHIA. Color when ripe light transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. Size medium to large. Tree strong, upright growth, very prolific, commences bearing young. Next to Celestial in point of hardiness. The Green Ischia is a very valuable



variety in home plantings and where the crop is to be disposed of to the local markets. It is quite late and extends the marketing period over a long time.

60 cents each, \$6.00 per dozen.

MAGNOLIA. Size medium to large, elongated, ovate in form, with well-set neck; skin smooth, color pale yellow, with purplish-brown flush; pulp dark red. The trees commence bearing almost as soon as growth starts, often producing 150 to 250 figs the same year they are planted. The second year a profitable crop is practically assured. Flavor and character closely resembling the famous Smyrna Fig. This variety has proven remarkably profitable under field conditions, especially in very heavy, black, sticky and hog-wallow soils.

1 ft. or under,	20 cents each,	\$2.00 per dozen.
1 to 2 ft.,	30 cents each,	3.00 per dozen.
2 to 3 ft.,	40 cents each,	4.00 per dozen.

PEACHES

Directions for Cultivating. A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees 18x18 feet; cut the tree back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash and a small percentage of nitrogen. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open, so as to allow free circulation of light and air.

Borers. Go through your orchard in March and where you find gum around the surface clean away the dirt and, with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument, follow up the borers and remove them, then throw around the tree a small quantity of lime and ashes. This plan, if rigidly enforced, will keep borers down, give you better fruit, and greatly extend the life of the trees.

There is a preparation now made that is claimed to kill borers, and is so recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 796. It is sold under the name of "KRYSTAL GAS." See page 45.

Thinning. When a tree sets an overload, it pays to thin out the fruit, even if two-thirds of the crop has to be taken off. It relieves the tree, and the remaining fruit will grow to be large, fine flavored and handsome, whereas if the tree is left overloaded, the fruit will be small, inferior, of poor flavor. The thinning should be done just when the young fruit is about the size of marbles, and thinned out so that the peaches will not be less than 3 to 4 inches apart on the tree. The extra price for the thinned fruit will more than pay for the fruit destroyed.



Mayflower

To prevent wormy peaches, spray with arsenate of lead.
 To prevent brown and other rots, spray with lime-sulphur.
 To eradicate San Jose and other scales, spray with lime-sulphur solution, or scalecide.
 For good books on The Peach and Its Culture, see page 3.

The varieties are named as near in order of ripening as possible. Dates mentioned are for North Texas. They will be from four to six days earlier for each 100 miles Southward, and same ratio later for corresponding distances North.

(Stubenrauch varieties in separate list, see page 11.)

Prices on Peach Trees—

Quantity	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.
1 to 5, each.....	\$0.20	\$0.30	\$0.50
6 to 40, each.....	.18	.28	.48
41 to 200, each.....	.17	.27	.47
201 to 600, each.....	.15	.25	.46
Over 600, each.....	.14	.24	.44

June 1st or Earlier

MAYFLOWER. The earliest of all peaches. Medium size, red skin all over, white flesh. Considering its extreme earliness the quality is very good; much better than the old Alexander. Originated in North Carolina.

First Part of June

EARLY WHEELER. Originated in Collin County, Texas. A large showy white cling, with red cheek. Very firm, of fair quality. It is valuable as a variety to reach distant markets as it is as good a shipper as any of the later ripening varieties, and its uniform large size and showy skin makes it a most attractive market variety.

EARLY ROSE CLING. White cling, with red in flesh under the skin. Very sweet and juicy. Prolific and sure.

TRIUMPH. A yellow Freestone originated in Georgia. Medium size, firm, good quality, very prolific.

Latter Part of June

MAMIE ROSS. Originated in Dallas County, Texas. A very successful and sure bearing variety, very prolific. Large, white with cream blush on one side. White flesh, semi-cling.

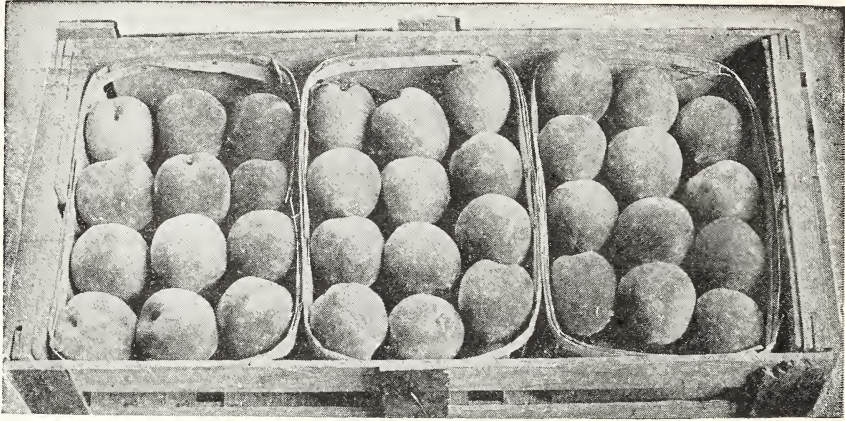
EARLY ELBERTA. Rich yellow skin, with red cheeks, giving a rich effect. The quality is of the best, in fact

superior to Elberta. It does not contain blood of the Elberta, but its quality and color indicate a mixture of some Crawford or St. John blood. It is very prolific and sure. There are other early freestone varieties of yellow flesh called Early Elberta, but the type we have is superior to any, and we know will please.

CARMAN. Originated in Limestone County, Texas. Has become a nationally famed variety. White flesh, semi-cling. Very sure and prolific. Skin white, with blush over two-thirds of surface. In appearance like a highly colored Mamie Ross but later in season.

SLAPPY. Originated in Georgia. A yellow freestone of the highest quality. Rather shy in bearing but this fault is made up in the rich buttery eating quality. Skin lemon-yellow more than half covered with crimson.

DR. BURTON. (Dr. E. L. Burton, Grayson County Texas.) Very vigorous and prolific. Small tit with sharp apex. Skin rather fuzzy, clear light creamy, mostly covered with pinkish red in dots, pencilings and blushes; brighter and more attractive than Mamie Ross. Flesh white, streaked with pink, much firmer and better in quality than Mamie Ross.



It pays to market Peaches in nice uniform containers

First Part of July

HILEY. (Hiley Belle). This is an extra fine peach of a true freestone type of white flesh. Skin white with red on one side. Shape slightly longer than round. Of best quality and flesh inside has a crispness much desired Sure and prolific.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Large size, white, freestone. A good mate in a white variety for the Elberta in the yellow. Of finer quality than Elberta and a good shipper.

J. H. HALE. A large yellow freestone of fine quality, coming in before Elberta. Round and not pointed like Elberta. Originated in Georgia and doing well over the South.

FAMILY FAVORITE. A fine dependable variety that originated in Fannin County and introduced by us over forty years ago. White, freestone, very prolific and sure.

GENERAL LEE CLING. White, medium size, prolific, juicy and of best quality.

Late July and Early August

ELBERTA. Originated in Georgia. Well known for its regular bearing of large crops of large size peaches. The size, however, dependent upon the soil, as are all varieties. In good, well prepared soil and when thinned, you get a fine crop of extra fine show peaches, but if tree overbears and on thin soil, the size and appearance are accordingly lowered. Flesh yellow, freestone, large in size and of good quality, while not the richest. A standard for shipping and canning.

CHINESE CLING. (Originated from seed brought from Shanghai, China.) Spreading habit, healthy, not very prolific. Probably the largest peach in cultivation. Skin creamy with short fuzz, mottlings of dull red covering one-third to one-half of surface next stem. Flesh white with little red at seed, tender, very juicy, sprightly subacid. It is the parent of more fine commercial varieties than any other peach in cultivation, and yet not a valuable commercial variety itself.

SYLPHIDE CLING. A very prolific white clingstone. Very sweet and juicy, of best quality. Medium to large in size.

MUNSON FREE. A seedling of Elberta originated by us. Of best quality. Very large, much larger than Elberta. Yellow, firm flesh.

BEQUETT FREE. A large, fine, round freestone. White of best quality.

Late August

COLUMBIA. A rich yellow freestone, buttery, large. Contains some Indian blood.

MATHEW BEAUTY. Large light colored yellow, of best buttery flavor. Skin yellow ground with red cheek, making it a very handsome appearing peach. Freestone.

OLD MIXON CLING. Medium to large size, white cling with blush cheek. Flesh firm, good quality, sure bearer.

September and Later

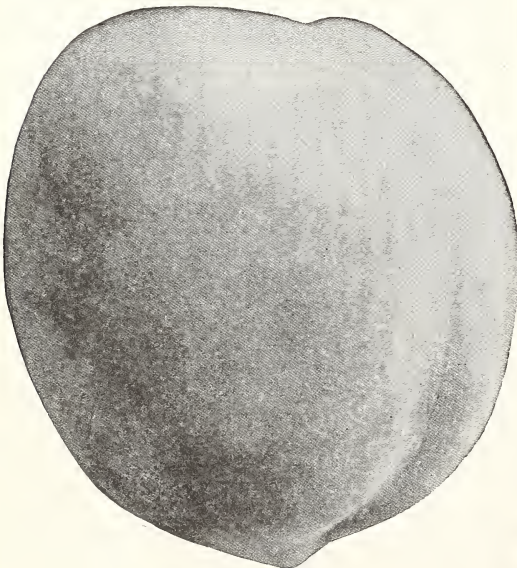
SALWAY. Brought from England many years ago. A yellow freestone of best quality, and fine for canning. Skin rich yellow covered with red.

HENRIETTA. A most attractive yellow clingstone. Skin rich yellow with red cheek. Quality of the best. Fine for eating and for sweet pickles.

INDIAN CLING. Has mottled brown reddish skin, flesh white with red streaks. Juicy, and fine for sweet pickles.

RAISIN CLING. Has Indian blood, white flesh, streaked with red, very sweet and juicy. Medium size.

BONANZA. Our latest variety. Medium size, white freestone, mealy flesh, good quality. Sometimes does not ripen until near November. But variable, depending on season.



Elberta

THE STUBENRAUCH PEACHES

It is with a great satisfaction to us to offer several of Mr. Stubenrauch's Originations in Peaches. We know it will add to our reputation already gained for introducing varieties of only proven merit. Many know of these productions by reading of them in the Horticultural Press, especially the Farm and Ranch, which at different times during the past few years have full-page accounts to these new varieties of Mr. Stubenrauch's productions.

The proprietor of the Munson Nurseries visited the orchards of Mr. Stubenrauch in the summer of 1923, for the purpose of selecting three or four of his best varieties to propagate and introduce. But it was a hard choice as so many had so many good points, no one could stop with three or four varieties. So after careful selection, buds of TEN of his best varieties were taken direct from this orchard. So the trees we are offering are propagated direct from the bearing trees in the Stubenrauch orchard.

Before describing each variety, a general history and description is given which will apply to all the varieties. We cannot better do this than to quote from a letter written to us by Mr. Stubenrauch, as follows:

"Growing fine peaches has been with me almost a lifetime hobby. I started my first peach orchard in Texas (right where I am now), in the late '70s. Had at one time over 100 distinct varieties in bearing.

"Out of these but few possessed real merit and general value. After experimenting for a number of years with the best of those of early days, shipping them to different markets, etc., the fact became clear that unless we got more reliable bearers and get the fruit to ripen after the usual early summer glut, the business would never be a paying one. I loved the work too well to quit, and yet to keep on the way I was going would land me eventually at the poor farm. As 'necessity is the mother of invention,' in my case something had to be invented or else go back to raising cotton.

"Among a lot of Elberta trees along the early '90s, there was one tree superior to all the rest, growing finer fruit, more of it, and producing more regular than the average of them. The thought occurred to me then, 'Why not cross pollenate this better type with some fine later peaches, and thus get some fine seedlings that ripen intermediate?' The work was started by planting some healthy Indian seedling peaches into which were inserted buds from that fine Elberta, and buds from Bells October, a very fine high quality late yellow freestone. When these fruited the seeds from the finest specimens were planted, and when these seedlings came into fruit many of them produced fruit superior in their makeup of both parents, the large size and fine appearance of the Elberta blending with the high quality in color and flavor of the Bells October. By selecting a dozen of the best were able to cover the entire season from Elberta to September in Central Texas."

Described about in the order of ripening.

IMPROVED VICTOR. A seedling of Carman containing blood of some extra early variety, ripens fully three weeks ahead of the Carman, and right after the Victor. Much larger than Victor and fully as large as Carman, same appearance but skin has more red. Quality better than Victor.

ANNA. Evidently a seedling of Carman, but ripens a week earlier than Carman, fully as large, has less fuzz, and looks smooth like a nectarine. Very good quality for such an early peach.

IMPROVED CARMAN. Is a near reproduction of the old, reliable Carman, a little larger in size, richer in color, and quality equally as good. Ripens in same season as Carman.

TENA. A week to 10 days in advance of Elberta. Color a brighter red and yellow than the Elberta with quality much better. It is a cross of Mamie Ross with Elberta. It blooms late with Mamie Ross and rarely injured by cold. It is a high class yellow freestone.

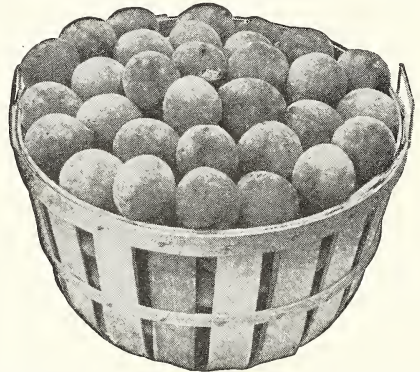
LIBERTY. Is a large handsome yellow cling. A cross of a selected superior Elberta with Bell October. (Bell October is a handsome large yellow freestone ripening late in September, and contains some Indian blood.) Full of red juice of best quality. Ripens close after the Tena.

FRANK. Has already made quite a record as many have testified. It was first introduced by us in fall of 1915. Begins to ripen as Elberta is passing out, about August 10th in Central Texas and August 20th in North Texas. The past summer makes its twentieth year it has fruited without a miss in the Stubenrauch orchard. It is a rich yellow and red cling, above medium in size, of very fine eating quality. In shape and color it resembles its mother parent, the Bell October.

LIZZIE. Closely follows the Frank in ripening, and a full sister to it, but a freestone, yellow flesh, of high quality and of large size.

EMILE CLING. A seedling of the Frank. Will average larger in size, the yellow skin almost entirely covered with red. Flesh yellow, juicy, of fine quality. Begins to ripen just as the last fruit of Frank is gone.

CARRIE. (The variety listed last season as "Stubenrauch North Row No. 15.") Another Frank seedling, equally productive and certain. A yellow cling. Round, and larger than Frank, with beautiful red cheek.



BARBARA. A freestone ripening with the two clingstones Emile and Carrie. Barbara was introduced by us in fall 1916. It is a Bell October and Elberta cross. Round, large. Excellent quality, extra fine for canning. A fine grower and immense producer. A fifteen-year-old tree in the Stubenrauch orchard has a spread of limbs of 37 feet, and has borne ten-bushel crops at several different times.

KATIE. Can well be called the September Elberta on account of its large size and shape similar to Elberta. It begins to start ripening as the Barbara passes out. Large size, yellow flesh, freestone, with yellow and red skin. Of best quality. Blooms late and rarely injured by frosts or winter colds. It is an Elberta and Bell October cross.

FREDERICKA. One of the younger generation originations of the Stubenrauch productions. A fine companion for Katie. A large yellow freestone of very fine flavor. Skin yellow and red of high color.

Prices on the Stubenrauch Varieties of Peaches

Quantity	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.
1 to 9, each	\$0.40	\$0.50	\$0.60
10 to 29, each .....	.38	.47	.57
30 to 59, each .....	.35	.45	.55
60 or more, each .....	.32	.40	.50



PLUMS

For best results plums demand a rich soil and additional fertility given after a few years proves beneficial. While plums like good soil they will thrive on thinner soil than peach. In a combination orchard, plant the plums on the higher land if on a slope, and then follow with peach, then apple and pear. This may not do justice to the plum by giving it the thinner soil, and they would do better on the better soil, yet the method of planting just stated is best for all the fruits mentioned, thereby getting best average results. If plums are planted on the better soil, you will get better results, but this forces the peach on the thinner soil, which will not respond as readily to the thinner soil as will the plum.

Prune Plum trees in same way as Peach, (which see page 8.)

Plant same distances as peach.

Curculio and Brown Rot are worst enemies of plum. To prevent curculio, spray with Arsenate of Lead just as petals are falling, and repeat twice, 15 days apart. Brown Rot is prevented by spraying with summer strength of lime-sulphur when fruit is one-third grown, and again two weeks later.

Prices on Plum and Apricot Trees

Quantity	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.
1 to 9, each	\$0.30	\$0.40	\$0.60
10 to 29, each	.27	.37	.57
30 to 59, each	.25	.35	.55
60 to 99, each	.24	.34	.53
100 or more, each	.22	.32	.50

Varieties named in order of ripening.

MAY BEAUTY. A hybrid of Abundance with some Chickasaw variety. Tree spreading, heavy cropper. Fruit bright red, medium size, ripening and coloring uniformly all over. Ripe here May 20th.

MUNSON. A variety originated by W. B. Richardson of Lukkin from seed of the Normand and crossed with American or some similar variety. It is a very large yellow plum, juicy, and when full ripe has tinge of pink in the skin. Tree is spreading and sets very full every year. Our trees have never failed. Its size and color makes it a very showy plum, both on the tree and in the

basket. While it ripens early, it blooms late thus escaping freezes that kill the earlier blooming varieties. In quality it is of the best.

ABUNDANCE. Medium if allowed to mature as the fruit sets on tree, but large when fruit is properly thinned. As this variety is inclined to overbear, it is best that the fruit be thinned by taking at least one-half to two-thirds the fruit off when size of small marbles; the remaining fruit will be of extra size to more than make the same yield. Roundish, skin yellow, washed with purple with a bloom, flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor, quality superb.

GONZALES. Fruit very large, meaty, of brilliant red; finest of flavor; good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and immensely productive. Very valuable.

AMERICA. A hybrid of Robinson with Abundance. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading; fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm, stone medium to large, cling.

BURBANK. Large, clear purplish red, flesh deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Very prolific.

MINCO. Seedling of Wayland pollinated by Miner. Tree very vigorous, free from disease. Fruit large, red, very late. This is one of the best late plums, fine for jellies, preserves, etc. Very rarely injured by late frosts.

SATSUMA. A Japan variety. Tree upright. Fruit large, round, dark purple skin, with intense blood red flesh. Fine for fancy preserves.

GOLD. A variety that is becoming quite popular in the Southwest owing to its good tree and reliable bearing qualities. Large, yellow skin with light yellow flesh, round.

"YELLOW IOWA" OR "TRY ME." An unknown variety, possibly a seedling that came in a lot of trees received by a neighbor as a subscription premium. Large, slightly heart-shaped, yellow skin and flesh of best quality.

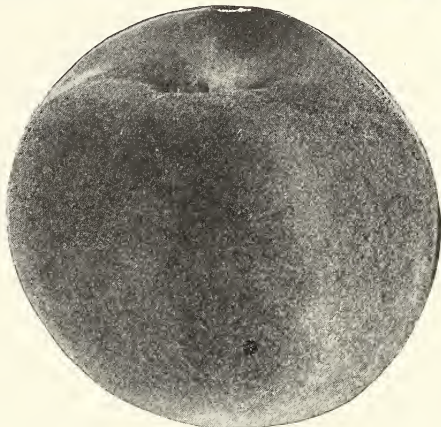
Apricots

Apricots are not a successful commercial fruit in North or Central Texas on account of their tendency to early blooming; but when they do set a crop, there is no nicer fruit. In West Texas, New Mexico, and on high grounds they are more successful in setting crops. While the fruit is smaller in the Cluster and Nellie they are more hardy in flower here than the Moorpark or Royal which have larger and more showy fruit. Apricots succeed best in semi-lime soils, and good rich sandy loam with clay subsoil. Cultural methods the same as for peach. Apricots ripen here in May and Early June.

Prices same as for Plum trees. See page 12.

NELLIE. One of a selection of varieties discovered in Mexico by the late Gilbert Onderdonk and sent to this country through the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Medium size, good quality, and one of the most sure bearers of any apricot.

CLUSTER. This variety originated in Texas several years ago from seed of the Russian apricot. Medium size,



Royal Apricot

good quality. In Central West Texas it is claimed it never misses setting a crop. Here it sets better than the average apricot though it misses some seasons.

SUPERB. A variety better adapted in Ozark section of the United States. Large, best quality, late season.

MOORPARK. Large, yellowish green with brownish red on sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks, flesh bright orange, parts readily from the seed; grown largely for commercial purposes, in those sections adapted for apricots, especially for canning and evaporating.

ROYAL. European, large, slightly oval, dull yellow with red next the sun, flesh orange yellow with rich, vinous flavor. An important commercial variety.

Cherries

Require very best drouth-resisting soil. Peculiarly adapted in the South for planting in back yard of town lots, as they succeed better in such situations than in orchard planting. In Oklahoma and northward they are successful for orchard planting. They like the slightly limy soils better than the sandy soils, and do quite well on mixed soils. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart.

We grow only varieties of the Duke and Morello class (Sour Cherries), as they are the only classes that will succeed in this part of the South. The Sweet Cherries (Hearts and Bigarreaus) are not successful here.

Prices. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cents each, \$6.00 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 85 cents each, \$8.00 per doz.

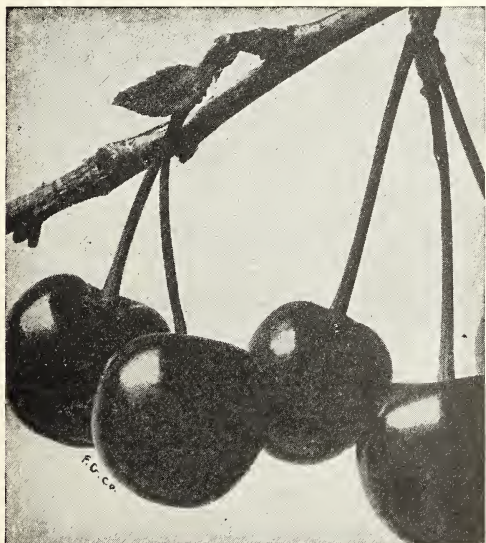
EARLY RICHMOND. Light pinkish red, medium size, round. Successful over a greater range of country than almost any other variety.

NEW CENTURY. Thought to be a combination of the Duke and Morello types. Originated in Grayson County, Texas. Fruit medium to large, light red, of fair quality. Tree strong, upright, foliage rather broad, and free from mildew.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Latest to ripen of the sour cherries. Very dark red, size small. Hangs on tree well after ripening. Tree dwarfish.

Cherry-Plum

COMPASS. This is a hybrid of a plum and cherry. In size larger than the largest cherry but rather a small plum. Shape of plum with cherry quality. It will succeed where the true cherries will not and thus afford one with the best possible substitutes for the cherry. The tree is vigorous, bears young. The fruit is red, rather tart. Fine for jellies and preserves. Ripens early in June. Price same as for Plum. See page 12.



Early Richmond Cherry

Persimmons

Cultural Note. Many fail to get satisfactory results in the transplanting of the pecan and persimmon, because they do not plant the trees in the right manner. Both the persimmon and pecan have long straight tap roots, with few or no side roots and almost no fibrous roots; so it is difficult for such roots to get a hold of the soil unless one takes care and plants the tree in the right manner. A hole should be dug at least three feet deep; a post-hole digger is a good tool to use. Set the tree so that the entire root is under ground. (One great fault is that some leave two to five inches of the root above the surface). Then fill in with nice, moist, pulverized soil and tamp same so that the soil is forced into the pores of the bark of the root, being careful not to bruise the root while thus tamping. After the hole is thus filled up, then mound up about the tree with a mound of earth about a foot high and two feet across. This mound will gradually work away by cultivation. Then be sure and keep the tree cultivated all summer. If a post-hole digger is used, it would be well to spade up the ground about 8 inches deep in a radius of three feet around the tree before the mound is made.

Prices. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cents each, \$5.00 per doz.; 3 to 5 ft., 75 cents each, \$8.00 per doz.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS. These were introduced from Japan about seventy years ago. They are royal fruit of Japan, their best native pomological product. Leaves are broad and burnished, the trees vary from shrubby growth of eight to ten feet high to a much larger size in different variety. Usually very prolific, often bearing at three years of age.

HACHEYA. Very large, oblong. Conical with rounded point. Reddish-yellow. Tree vigorous and attractive. One of the best for general planting.

HYAKUME. Large to very large, varying from roundish-oblong to roundish-ovate flattened at the ends; skin light, bluish-yellow; flesh light brown; sweet, crisp and meaty even while hard. A splendid persimmon.

TRIUMPH. Yellowish-red, bright smooth skin, tomato shape, handsome and showy. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained, and of very fine quality. Makes showy package for market. Good shipper. The choicest of all varieties.

TANE NASHI. The best known and most popular variety in general. Quite large, conical, pointed, smooth, and symmetrical. Early bearer, early ripening and productive.

Yemon. Large, tomato-shape; somewhat four-sided; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellowish; generally seedless, quality good.

ZENGI. Medium size, but one of the most valuable and reliable. Tree sturdy, long lived and very prolific.

KAWAKAMI PERSIMMON. A hybrid between Yemon, a Japan variety and the Josephine, an American variety. Fruit shape of the American but twice or more larger than the Josephine, flavor like the American but flesh more abundant with fewer seeds. Has large leaves and tree similar in shape and habit of Yemon.

AMERICAN PERSIMMON. There have been collected and isolated and introduced several superior native persimmons, but the best of all we believe is the Josephine. It is above the average in size of the American native persimmons, quality of the very best.

Mulberries

Mulberries flourish in any soil or situation. If space is given the trees they make fine individual specimens. They make fine trees for the poultry yard, as the fowls will eat all the fruit that falls from the trees so none will go to waste.

Prices

	Not Branched	
Quantity	4 to 5 ft.	6 to 7 ft.
1 to 5	\$0.50	\$0.80
6 to 30 .....	.45	.75
30 or more .....	.40	.70

HICKS' EVERBEARING. Profuse bearer of fruit for three months; fine grower for shade; the best of all trees for the fowl yard, as the fowls greedily eat the berries.

Note. We do not have any trees of the MALE RUSSIAN or the MUNSON to offer this season.



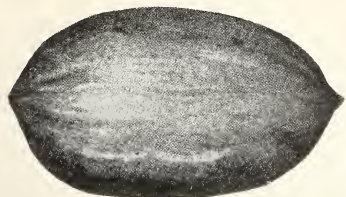
GOUMI (Elaeagnus Longipes)

Here is a magnificent shrub, with dark green leaves above with silvery beneath, perfectly hardy, bearing a crimson, cherry-like fruit (with one long, semi-hard seed) of refreshing tart flavor, making an immense crop every year, ripening in May here. We have now in our yard a tree 30 years old that never has missed a crop, and also it is one fruit that never has had an insect enemy or has been attacked by any disease. The fruit is not commercially grown, but makes a fine novelty for the home yard. The fruit makes a refreshing jelly of characteristic flavor. After fruit is off, it makes a fine ornamental shrub during the entire year, and an extra show while in fruit. Price: 75c each.

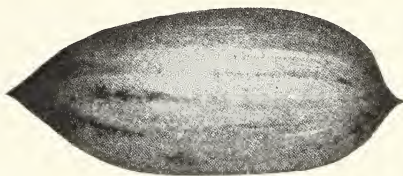


VOLCK
A Most Reliable
INSECTICIDE

See page 45 for this and list of other insecticides.



Stuart



Schley

PECANS

Of all the horticultural products adapted to the South and Southwest, there is no doubt but what the Pecan is the leader of them all.

There are pecans and Pecans! The Paper Shell Pecans are THE PECANS. They are the ones that should be planted, for they are just as productive as the thick-shelled varieties, but bring higher prices.

The industry is no longer speculative nor experimental, for the old planters, the reliable nurserymen, and the state experiment stations have made careful investigations, learning which types of soil are the most suitable, the best methods of propagation, and which varieties give the best returns. All of these facts are available to the novice who is considering the planting of a Pecan orchard.

Pecans are commonly considered hard to transplant. We find the difficulty is slight. Plant trees two to four inches deeper than they stood in nursery, according to the size of trees, which are usually one to six feet tall. Dig holes at least two feet square and deep, and then put down a post hole in center of large hole one to two feet deeper, or as deep as may be necessary to hold the long root.

After trees are set and well watered, mound dry soil on stem of tree a foot or more above level of ground. Leave a ditch around this mound to hold sufficient water to soak down to end of root.

Time of Bearing. The time of bearing depends upon the care given and the method of fertilizing. It is better to have the tree make a good, sturdy growth and attain fair size before it bears; then the method of care should be changed so as to produce short twigs upon which the nut clusters are borne. This can be done by decreasing the amount of nitrogen and adding phosphate.

You will usually find a few nuts on some of the trees any time after the third year, but a profitable crop will not often be borne before the tenth year. From that time on the increase is rapid.

New Pecan Bulletin Ready for Mailing

The Department of Agriculture has issued a new pecan bulletin No. 81. This is a revision of Bulletin No. 77, "The Pecan in Texas," and is the most complete and comprehensive bulletin ever issued on this subject.

It has been carefully prepared by J. H. Burkett, chief of the horticultural division in the Department of Agriculture, who has given forty years' study to the propagation of pecans in Texas, and who probably is the best informed man in the state on all phases of the pecan industry.

This bulletin contains a vast store of information on the pecan industry in Texas and is sent free to citizens of the state. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin, Texas, will send a copy of this bulletin on request.

Prices of Pecan Trees

Quantity	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
1 to 4, each	\$0.80	\$1.20	\$1.60
5 to 20, each	.75	1.00	1.50
21 to 60, each	.70	.90	1.40
60 and over, each	.65	.85	1.35

DELMAS. Nut large, shell moderately thin; quality very good, flavor excellent. Tree quite vigorous. Quite successful in Central to North Texas.

SCHLEY. A good grower, symmetrical in shape, and a profitable and early bearer. It is widely grown and recommended for the entire Pecan belt. The nut is medium to large, oblong, oval, flattened, shell thin and easily cracked, kernel plump and of the finest nutty flavor. It is the standard of quality for Pecan nuts and brings the highest prices on the market.

STUART. Nuts large or very large, 1¾ to 2 inches long, oblong with brownish shell, strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright colored. In quality one of the best, the flavor being rich and sweet. A heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, reaching an immense size, with large foliage.

SUCCESS. A strong, healthy grower, somewhat spread-in, and an early and very prolific bearer. Nut is large, oblong, tapering to apex, kernel is full, plump and of good quality. One of the standard varieties and is highly recommended.

VAN DEMAN. Large to very large, from 1½ to 2½ inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown with purplish markings. Shell of medium

thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy, with large bright foliage. Altogether one of the most desirable varieties.

MONEYMAKER. A variety adapted over a large range. Medium in size, about 1½ inches long, tapering at both ends. Bears young, and generally a sure cropper.

Other Nut Trees

While the English Walnut and the Japan Walnut Trees are not planted in the Southwest for commercial purposes, they will succeed in the more Southern parts where temperature will not go too low in winter to injure them. The English Walnuts will endure about 20 degrees above zero and the Japan Walnuts about zero. They are suggested for home plantings, and to accommodate those wishing to try these nuts, we are having grown for us a limited number.

Prices

	Each	Per doz.
ENGLISH WALNUTS, 2 to 3 ft	\$1.20	\$12.00
JAPAN WALNUTS, 3 to 4 ft	1.00	9.00

BLACKBERRIES and DEWBERRIES

These fruits are easily grown and very valuable. The vines bear the second year after planting and yield fruit that is profitable for both home and market.

Blackberries thrive almost in any soil, but give far better results on good rich ground and good cultivation. The ground should be manured each season. Blackberries (and Raspberries) bear their fruit upon the canes grown the prior summer. Then the canes that bore their fruit will die that fall, while new canes that come up during the spring and summer are the ones to bear next spring. In grunning in the fall the old canes that bore the fruit should be removed by cutting off at the ground, and the new canes cut back at the point where they want to bend downwards, so that the canes after pruning, will stand erect an dfirm.

See books on small fruit culture on page 3.



Varieties—Prices

	Robison				
	Doz.	50	100	300	1000
MAYES DEWBERRY. (Austin's Improved. Austin-Mayes.) This is about the only dewberry grown commercially in North Texas. Very large, fine flavor, early and prolific. Fine for home use and local market. Makes preserves and jelly of a different flavor than blackberries. (The dewberries found in South Texas are not suited in North Texas)	\$0.40	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 5.00	\$12.00
THORNLESS DEWBERRY. This is a sport of the Mayes Dewberry, bearing berries as large in size and in a great quantity, with quality of flavor about the same. Otherwise like the Mayes except as the name indicates it is without thorns, which makes it quite desirable.	.75	3.00	5.00	12.00	35.00
EARLY HARVEST. This is one of the best early blackberries grown in the Southwest. It has a perfect flower. In order to get best results it should be pruned close as it is inclined to set more fruit than it can ripen in case season is drouthy. Does best upon rich, well manured land	.75	2.50	4.00	10.00	25.00
MCDONALD BLACKBERRY. This appears to be a hybrid of a blackberry and dewberry. Large and of good quality. Earliest of all blackberries and begins a very few days after the Mayes dewberry. Having a pistillate or purely female flower, it will not set fruit alone as it must get its pollen from a staminate or perfect flowering kind growing near and blooming at same time. The Mayes Dewberry, Sorsby or Early Harvest Blackberry are good	.50	1.50	2.50	7.00	18.00
DALLAS. This is one of the most sure of all blackberries and endures Texas climate well. Ripens after McDonald and before the Robison. Has rather drooping vine, thorny, very productive, medium size berry of fine quality	.50	1.50	2.50	7.00	18.00
ROBISON. This is the best of all blackberries and the very best of late ripening varieties for the Southwest. On good soil produces heavy crop of large berries almost as large though not so juicy as the old Kittatinney (which we dropped years ago on account of its poor resistance to rust). Best canning variety	.75	2.50	4.50	12.00	35.00

Raspberries

All varieties of raspberries are not successful in the Southwest. The finest varieties of the North and East are failures here as they will not endure the long, drouthy summers that we sometimes have. But those varieties named below after testing over many years are found to be quite successful in the Southwest, especially so on favored locations and soils. Raspberries require the best drouth resisting soil, and if possible in a location where the soil is kept cool. They suffer more during the hot drouthy days of August than any other period of the season. For this reason it will be beneficial to mulch the ground about the plants with straw after the crop is off to keep the soil moist and cool.

Varieties—Prices

	Doz.	50	100	300	1000
KANSAS. This is one of the best blackcaps that we have grown, being the largest and very prolific	\$0.50	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$11.00	\$32.00
CARDINAL. A very large, dark red, prolific variety of best quality of the successful Southwestern varieties	.60	2.40	4.50	13.00	35.00
ST. REGIS. Large, firm, red sort. Bears from April on to hot weather in the South, and it is claimed it will bear on to frost in the North	.75	3.00	5.50	16.00	45.00

STRAWBERRIES

Set the plants as you would tomato or potato plants, one foot by two or two and a half feet apart. Give each plant a pint or quart of water. Straw (free of seed) or leaves should be spread as a mulch over the ground to cover partially or entirely the plants through the winter. During warm spells, rake the mulch of straw or leaves away from the plants. This can easily be done with a small home patch, and the mulch raked back to the plants during freezing weather.

Plant in rows 3½ feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row, which will require in round numbers 8,000 plants per acre. Or if in rows 3½ feet by 2 feet apart in row, 6,000 plants per acre. In garden plot where cultivating is to be done entirely by hoe, plant 2 feet by 2 feet each way, at this distance a plot of ground 50 by 50 feet will take 600 plants. A good loamy sandy soil about 10 to 12 inches deep over clay subsoil is best. They respond wonderfully to fertilizing. See books on Strawberry Culture as listed on page 2.

Varieties—Prices

No order for less than 25 plants of a variety.
Quantity

	25	100	300	500	1000	5000
LADY THOMPSON. An extra early variety and fine to have to open season, and ripens off in few pickings. Large, light red.	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$34.00
KLONDIKE. The best all-round mid-season berry and well adapted generally over the Southwest. Prolific. In season for two or more weeks. Large, bright red, with prominent golden seeds.	.40	1.25	2.50	4.00	6.00	25.00
AROMA. A very large, dark red, fine to follow Klondike and to close the season.	.50	1.50	3.50	5.00	8.00	37.50
PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING. This is one of the best known and popular of the Everbearing sorts. While we do not think Everbearing varieties are commercially successful in the South, this variety is giving satisfaction as a variety so that one can have berries over a longer season. It bears about six weeks in spring in South and then again in the fall. In the North it bears from June until September. Medium size, fair quality.	.75	2.50	6.00	8.00	14.00	60.00
ETTERSBURG. A variety originated in California, of best quality. Large, round, very dark red.	.75	2.40	7.00	-----	-----	-----

Asparagus

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the earliest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for many years if it is properly attended to and is well manured. See that the ground is well manured and well drained; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants 8 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with 3 to 4 inches of mellow dirt. Give bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Produces large, tender shoots. Well known and largely planted.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH. A distinct variety of mammoth size and superior quality. Remarkable for the clear whiteness of its stalks.

Price, both varieties, two-year-old plants: 10 for 25c; 100 for \$2; 1,000 for \$18.

Chinese Jujube

(Zizyphus Jujuba)

A fruit from the high interior of China, to which the United States Department of Agriculture has given much attention in recent years. We have tried it carefully, and are sure it will prove to be one of the most valuable of fruits for our country. It is adapted to a wide range of territory and all kinds of soils.

Tree is very hardy, slightly resembling Prickly Ash. Fruit is chocolate colored, some varieties round, some olive-shaped, and some pear-shaped, of the texture of an apple. Size, one to two inches long. Fruit can be eaten fresh, preserved, or cured like dates. Ripens July to November.

It likes a clean back yard, that is not cultivated, but will grow anywhere.

The trees we offer are sucker-grown trees coming from roots of the tree bearing the Large Round Fruit, ripening here in September. Price, 75 cents each.



Too Deep



Too Shallow



Just Right

Currants and Gooseberries

Currants and Gooseberries are not fully successful in the Southwest, so we do not grow them.

We have also tried out the Hymalaya, Phenomenal Thornless Blackberries of different types, and all failed to prove satisfactory here in North Texas, though some are reported as most excellent on Pacific Coast and elsewhere. We are not propagating any for the reason that they failed to make good here.



Manito Grape

GRAPES

an appreciation

IN this, our Golden Anniversary Year, we feel that we may be pardoned for calling attention to the fact how the efforts of Mr. T. V. Munson are now beginning to be fully and more and more appreciated. Although Mr. Munson was called too soon by death, long before he had accomplished his desired goal, yet he had accomplished much, and he was fully satisfied in knowing that his work was appreciated and that it was of great good to humanity, and he had received many flattering testimonials for the better quality grapes and better adapted varieties, but it is only recently that the masses are beginning to recognize the great economic value of his originations.

The writer made a trip into the Southeast United States, terminating in Southern Florida, for the purpose of gaining information as to the Grape industry in those states, which has taken on quite an impetus during the past eight years. Several large vineyards were visited, most of them in Florida. In every case these vineyards are planted almost exclusively to the Munson originations. It was very pleasing and gratifying to me, when in almost every instance the owners and other citizens there made this statement, "If it were not for the Munson originations, we would not have any Grape industry in Florida, and we all now realize that we owe a great debt to your father for making it possible for us to establish such an industry." The writer also found this true in parts of Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana that he passed through. The little village of Ingleside, Texas, has been placed on the grape map by the almost exclusive growing of the Carman Grapes, a Munson origination. Until they began growing Carman Grapes, they had no Grape industry. In Florida the largest planting are of Carman, Ellen Scott, R. W. Munson, Extra, and quite a sprinkling of other Munson varieties that promise well.

Many more instances can be cited and many newspaper and horticultural journal articles can be reproduced to show how after several years after the passing of T. V. Munson, that his work is now just really beginning to be appreciated. Just one reproduction from a newspaper nearer home, will testify to this, and the following is from the Daily Oklahoman of July 9, 1926:

HOME GROWN FRUIT

George C. Husmann, viticulturist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who was a recent visitor in Oklahoma City and who inspected several local vineyard plantations while he was here, is a consistent advocate of a more thorough development of the local fruit-growing industry. He pointed out the necessity of securing and planting varieties which are especially adapted to local conditions as regards climate, soil and immunity to plant diseases. In this connection he called attention to the fact that, in recent years, 15,000 acres of vineyard plantation has been made in the neighboring state of Arkansas, nearly all of the Concord variety, which, while a standard for the North and Northeast, is not adapted to planting in the South, especially because of its tendency to uneven ripening under southern conditions.

Mr. Husmann was particularly interested in investigating the results secured from the Munson varieties of grapes in the vicinity of Oklahoma City. It is strange that, locally, so little is known of these, all of which were developed within 200 miles of Oklahoma City. Prof. T. V. Munson, who realized the possibilities of American grape culture under scientific development, located at Denison, Texas, in 1876, and lived there until his death, in 1913. Establishing a nursery and vineyard, he made a specialty of breeding and introducing new varieties of grapes. In his experimental plantations he assembled the finest varieties of grapes in cultivation in the old world, as well as in America. He also gathered there the finest and most promising varieties of wild grapes from central and northern Texas and from central and southern Oklahoma, in which region there are five or six indigenous species.

Thus equipped, Professor Munson began his marvelous work, crossing native grapes with the exotic species from Europe, Asia and Africa and with the various standard American varieties. He also crossed the various native species with each other. Throughout a period of more than a quarter of a century, his careful and painstaking efforts were continued. As a result, thousands of hybrid varieties were produced and fruited experimentally in his vineyards. Most of these soon were discarded, even though the fruit of many of them far surpassed that of practically all of the old standard American varieties. Eventually, he discarded all but fifty of his choicest new varieties, which

cover practically the entire range of the grape growers' requirements, including a continuous ripening season extending over three months. Those who know of his achievements readily give him rank with Luther Burbank as a human benefactor, though his work was never nearly so well advertised as that of the California plant wizard.

It is Mr. Husmann's contention that Oklahoma grape growers should confine their plantings largely to the Munson varieties.

IN TEXAS, TOO!!

(From Dallas News of August 8, 1926, accompanied by five illustrations.)

VINEYARD, ORCHARD AND BERRIES ADD ZEST TO TOWN MAN'S RURAL ADVENTURE

By Victor H. Schoffelmayer,
Agricultural Editor of The News.

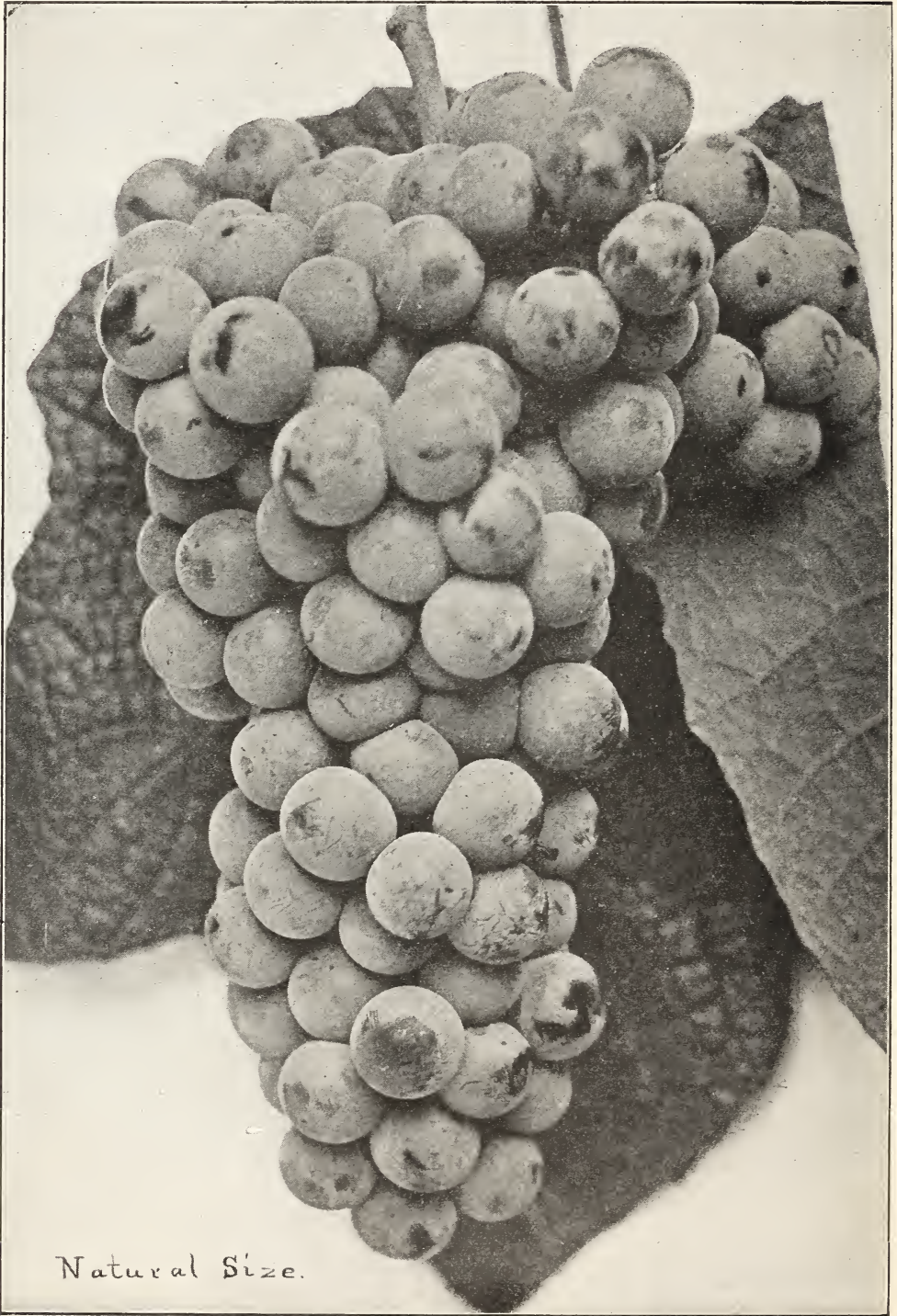
Can the Texas black lands raise grapes?
Yes, not only in amazing quantity, but of excellent quality!

Yet it is frequently stated that "this is not a grape country!" But near Grand Prairie at Stop 18, on the Dallas-Fort Worth interurban, R. M. Langran has a country home where table grapes of sixteen different varieties are grown plentifully and profitably. Mr. Langran knows how, and what is more, he loves to raise things, not only grapes, but peaches, plums, pecans, Arizona cypress, cedars and other plants with strange botanical names.

Mr. Langran is a city man who moved to the country largely for his health about six years ago. He is a department manager at the Sears-Roebuck Company plant in Dallas, but he is a lover of growing things above everything.

The black land farm homes of North and Central Texas, which usually are so bare of trees, shrubs and flowers, and usually without a family orchard, and frequently without a garden of any kind, could be made as beautiful and productive as Mr. Langran's place. It takes not only work, but chiefly vision. Mr. Langran had an idea and put it into execution. Results: A happy country home for his wife, one daughter and two boys, all of whom are delighted with rural life.

The boys, by the way, are selling grapes and other fruits to buyers who come to the place, and have saved



Natural Size.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CATALOG 1926-7

enough money to put them into college after they complete high school.

Praises Munson Grapes

Mr. Langran started right, for he consulted the famous grape specialists at Denison, the Munsons, who have contributed such outstanding varieties to Texas horticulture, which should be more generally grown and appreciated. He selected those adapted to limestone soils.

At Hill Crest, the Langran home, the following varieties of grapes are now bearing profusely, all set out in the fall of 1923:

Fern Munson, Edna, Last Rose, Ellen Scott, America, Brilliant, Mericadel, Carman, Bell, President, Bailly, R. W. Munson, Lukfata, Niagara and Concord.

GRAPES

The Universal Fruit

The paragraphs are lettered for easy reference in case of correspondence.

A. This ancient fruit is at home on any character of soil and there is not a place that should be without it. Whether in the vineyard or arbors, backyards, or trained on fences, porches or buildings, the grape bears with astonishing regularity.

B. All bearing grapes have one of two kinds of flowers—both kinds are pistillate, but one has perfect stamens and will bear alone; the other has imperfect stamens and will require a perfect stamen variety blooming at the same time planted near to render the imperfect stamen variety fruitful. Some of the best varieties are those having imperfect stamens. In the following descriptions characters are given after the name of the variety, which will indicate to the reader the kind of flower and date of flowering. So in selecting mates for the imperfect stamen kinds, select those varieties with perfect stamens, blooming within three days earlier or at same time. The perfect flowering kinds are indicated with (†) and the imperfect flowering with (*). In respect to date of blooming, A is for April and M is for May, and the figure following is the date as A9 means April 9th. The dates mentioned are for Denison for the average period of years. They will vary in other sections and vary from year to year in any place.

C. All the varieties possessing Post-Oak blood, in order to get best results in cropping, should be treated the same as Herbemont, that is, plant wide apart, as much as twelve to sixteen feet in the rows, and have long arm pruning. They do especially well upon the Munson Canopy Trellis mentioned in Foundations of American Grape Culture, page 224. Distance apart to plant are mentioned with each variety, just by mentioning the number of feet, as "8 feet." Those mentioned to be planted 8 feet should have SHORT ARM pruning, say 3 to 4 feet. Those mentioned to be planted 12 feet should have MEDIUM ARM pruning, say arms 4 to 6 feet long; and those mentioned to be planted 16 feet apart should have LONG ARM pruning, say with arms 6 to 8 feet long. The distances mentioned are for the vines in the row. All rows can be uniformly 10 feet apart regardless of distance in the row. What is meant by Short, Medium and Long Arm pruning is fully described in FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN CULTURE.

D. Regret to state that "FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE" is now out of print, and unable to supply any more. The two best books on grapes, tho not written for the South, are "MANUAL OF AMERICAN GRAPE GROWING" by U. P. Hedrick, and "GRAPE CULTURIST" by Andrew Fuller. See page 3 for prices. Some of the Experiment Stations have issued valuable bulletins on the grape, as well as the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Write to them for lists of such bulletins.

E. We have two pamphlets upon the grape, namely: (1) A reprint of Chapter V and Chapter VI upon the planting, culture and trellising and pruning of grapes, and (2) a bulletin published jointly by the Oklahoma Experiment Station at Stillwater and the U. S. Field Station at Woodward, Oklahoma. We will send a copy of each or

The white grapes are especially sweet and of delicious table quality, but the blue and red grapes are not far behind and are preferred by those who wish a more acid flavor. In spite of the heavy rains this summer, which usually cause grape diseases and mildew, the grapes have come through with flying colors. The vines have grown exceedingly, of course, but are fruited well, but will have to be cut back severely this winter. It is so easy to take cuttings from these grapes and root them that it is a wonder not more folks become interested in grape raising, if not on a commercial scale, at least for home use. Of the 200 grapes plants set out by Mr. Langran only one died.

both to any one making an order for grape vines of \$2 or more. Please ask for these if wanted, when you make your order. The Oklahoma Bulletin gave so much practical information, that we had printed at our expense a special edition for the purpose of supplying our customers.

Suggestions

F. While all of the varieties listed in the catalog are well adapted and successful in most parts of the South and Southwest, still there may be those who wish a selected list for a restricted or certain purposes. To help making such selections, we offer the following suggestions:

G. For marketing and long distance shipments, which like large berry and large clusters grapes, good quality and skin tough enough to carry well: Lomanto, Concord, R. W. Munson, Niagara, Bailey, Armalaga, Carman, Muench, Fern, Last Rose.

H. For local marketing, where high quality grapes of good appearance, but not so well adapted for long distance shipment: Headlight, Brilliant, Captivator, Rommel, Mericadel, Ellen Scott, Edna, Ronald, and all those named in paragraph G.

J. For home use where extra high quality is wanted, but varieties otherwise may have too small berry for market or too tender skin for shipping long distances: Bell, Wapanuka, Albania, Manito. All those mentioned in paragraphs G and H are also fine home use varieties.

K. For red juice or for making red wine: America, Cloeta, R. W. Munson, Concord, Jacquez.

L. For light amber colored juice or wine: Marguerite, Ellen Scott, Herbemont, Blondin.

M. For very limy soils where the Post-Oak Grape hybrids will not succeed, the following are most successful: Lomanto, Ladano, Bell, Salamander, Lukfata, Champanel, Elvicand and Valhallah.

N. For Coastal Plain or near the Coast: Carman, R. W. Munson, Bailey, Ellen Scott, Edna, Niagara, Beacon, Extra. In places where Phylloxera is present or Root Rot, then varieties will have to be grafted upon resistant stocks. The varieties named in paragraph M have nearly resistant roots of their own.

DESCRIPTIONS

Described in the order of ripening as near as it is possible. For key to abbreviations used in the descriptions, see paragraph "B."

Prices on page 25.

Period I—Last of June

HEADLIGHT. (*A19. 8 feet.) Hybrid of Moyer with Brilliant. Vine slender, but more robust than Delaware, and making much longer vines, less attacked by mildew, leaves resembling those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters small to medium, very compact, shouldered; berries clear, dark red, globular, medium or above in size, very persistent. Skin thin, tough; pulp tender, very sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality and the finest in quality of any American grape ripening so early.



Ellen Scott Grape, a Munson origination as grown at Carriere, Miss.

Period II—July 1 to 10

BRILLIANT. (†A17. 8 feet.) (Lindley x Delaware.) Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical, or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, globular, light to dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, very handsome when well ripened; skin thin, rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet very tender, melting and delicious, usually preferred for table and eating fresh to Delaware. Ripens just before the Delaware and yields on an average fully twice as much. It ships about equally as well or better than Concord.

MANITO. (*A20. 12 feet.) Hybrid of America and Brilliant. Growth very similar to America, endures extremes of climate very well. Clusters long, cylindrical, rather open, with long peduncle; flowers perfect, bears well alone, but better among other kinds blooming with it, very prolific, berries medium, globular, persistent, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough, pulp very tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable, parting from the seeds with ease. Ripens very early, about with Moore Early.

LOMANTO. (†A20. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Salado and Malaga. Vine vigorous, prolific, healthy, no rot nor mildew; leaf medium, having little pubescence; cluster above medium, conical, properly compact berry, very persistent, medium to large; spherical, dark purple or black, skin thin, tough, pulp melting, excellent quality; juice, claret red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climate.

CAPTIVATOR. (†A18. 12 feet.) A cross of Herbert with Meladel, that is a combination of Rogers No. 44, his best black grape, Delaware, Goethe, and Lindley. The growth is fairly vigorous. Very prolific. Cluster above

medium, cylindrical. Berry large, round, very persistent of a beautiful bright translucent pinkish red. Skin thin, tough, without cracking. Pulp melting, of exceedingly delicious flavor, nothing superior.

DELAWARE. (†A20. 8 feet.) Originated in Ohio. Full historic description, page 143, Foundations of American Grape Culture, and illustrated on page 145, same book. Cluster medium, berry medium, bright red, juicy and of high quality. Succeeds well in the South.

LADANO. (*M4. 12 feet.) Hybrid of Salado and Headlight. Vine vigorous, healthy, foliage similar to that of Headlight; cluster medium, compact; berry medium or above dark, clear purplish-red, translucent, round; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, melting, rich, pure and sweet; seeds few. Fine for hot climate and limy soils.

ROMMEL. (†A18. 8 feet.) Hybrid of Elvira and Triumph. Growth medium, endures climate better than Concord. Prolific. Clusters medium to small, ovate or cylindrical, often shouldered, compact, peduncle short. Berries large, globular, persistent, greenish yellow when fully ripe, skin very thin and delicate, too tender for long shipment, carries well 50 to 100 miles; very profitable for a home market grape, as it is always in demand on account of its most agreeable and fine eating qualities. Pulp melting and perfectly delicious when well ripened, but acid when under-ripe.

BELL. (†A15. 12 feet.) A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf folder, very hardy, a good sure producer; cluster medium, cylindrical, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish, yellow, rarely attacked with Black Rot; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp rather tender, juicy, very sweet and agreeably flavored; ripens just before Concord.

Period IV—July 20 to August 1

SALAMANDER. (†M3. 12 feet.) A combination of Salado, Delaware, and Lindley. Vine very vigorous and healthy, enduring drouth perfectly and 15 degrees below zero of cold. Prolific, of medium, handsome, compact clusters of good, medium translucent red berries, having thin tough skin, melting pulp of quality about equaling Delaware, seeds small. A variety adapted to all soils and to a wide range of climate.

LUKFATA. (*A20. 16 feet.) (V. Champini x Moore's Early.) Growth strong. Endures heat, drouth and cold remarkably well. Succeeds in black, limy soils. Not injured by mildew. Cluster medium, ovate, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries globular, large, persistent; does not crack; pulp about same as Moore's Early, more juicy and very sweet and agreeable.

CONCORD. (†A18. 12 feet.) This is the standard variety of the North where it does well and ripens up evenly. In the South it does not ripen up so evenly, especially after the vines get old. It ships well and is a good market grape. Fine for jellies. Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with foxy flavor. Pulp not as tender as many other varieties. It is a good variety to use for pollinating R. W. Munson, and some other of the extra fine but imperfect flowering varieties.

R. W. MUNSON. (*A3. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered, peduncle medium. Berries when well grown, medium to large, globular, persistent, black without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of a very good quality, better than Concord or Beacon. Gives good satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and when pollinated by other erect stamened varieties flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Concord and Brilliant good pollinators for it.

MATHILDA. (†A25. 12 feet.) (Record symbol-RSP3V3.) Seedling of Violet Chasselas, probably crossed with Brilliant. Large, handsome clusters of medium red berries. The berry is firm but very tender pulp. The quality of the very best.

SALEM. (*A17. 12 feet.) One of many Rogers hybrids that succeeds well in the South. Clusters large, berry very large, pink. Quality very best.

NIAGARA. (†A18. 12 feet.) The mate for a white grape for Concord in the North. Large cluster and berry, white of good quality. Quite handsome.

CLOETA. (*A25. 16 feet.) America x R. W. Munson. Vine vigorous and healthy. Fruit quite handsome with its medium size conical clusters, with rich black medium size berries. Fine for wine.

Period V—August 1 to 10

MERICADEL. (†A26. 12 feet.) A hybrid of America with Delaware. Vine very vigorous and very productive; clusters large, berry medium, purple, very persistent to cluster; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and meaty, of very best quality; fine for table and market. Ripens late, just after Concord.

CHAMPANEL. (†A20. 16 feet.) (V. Champini x Worden.) Growth rampant, exceedingly resistant to heat and drouth, growing well in limy black soils. Clusters large, conical, with long peduncle, rather open. Berries globular, large, black, with white bloom, persistent. Does well in any soil, but especially valuable for very limy soils of the South.

EXTRA. (†M1. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong cluster oblong to cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, moderately compact. Berries persistent, globular, medium to large, dark purple to black, with moderate bloom; skin tough, never cracks; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, agreeable, sweet. No vines—all sold this season.

BAILEY. (†A26. 16 feet.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters large to very large, cylindrical or often branching, generally compact. Berries

persistent, large, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, but not tough, juicy, sprightly, of pure very good quality, considerably above Concord; seeds readily parting from pulp. A valuable market grape, easily superseding Concord, especially in South-Central and Southwest Texas, where it has done remarkably well. The Bailey is taking a lead in Oklahoma, and seems destined to become the "Oklahoma State Grape" just as "Carman" has become the "Florida State Grape." See the bulletin issued by the Oklahoma Experiment Station entitled the "Grape in Oklahoma." We will supply a copy with any order for grape vines of \$2 or more.

BEACON. (*A22.) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Concord.) Growth medium in South Texas, becoming stronger in north Texas, to very strong in Missouri. Very prolific, of large cylindrical clusters, often shouldered, moderately compact. Berries as large or larger than Concord, black, with rather heavy white bloom, hang to cluster about equally well with Concord, but not so well as Bailey; skin a little tougher than Concord, never cracks; pulp rather more tender than Concord, very juicy, sprightly and of a very similar flavor to Concord; rather more agreeable; seeds readily leave the pulp.

Our Beacon is not the same variety that was discovered as a stray among some R. W. Munson vines in a Florida vineyard and identified as Beacon. Mr. Munson on his visit to Florida this season compared this stray grape very carefully with Beacon, Bailey and Extra, the three varieties that were nearest to it. Saw at once that it was not Beacon or Bailey. But almost if not identical in vine, foliage, green fruit to Extra. Fruit was not ripe at time of comparison, but feel sure it will be same as Extra. Both Extra from us and the so-called Beacon were in same vineyards. If further identification proves different, we will advise in a future catalog.

Period VI—August 10 to 20

AMERICA. (*A23. 16 feet.) (Seedling of Jaeger, No. 70.) Growth very strong. Cluster conical, sufficiently compact. Berries very persistent, medium size, globular, black, with little bloom, and scatteringly dotted jet black, with white speck in center of dots; skin thin and tender, but does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing the slender seeds, when fully ripe very rich in sugar; also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct peculiar flavor, much liked by some; not "foxy," making a good combination market and wine grape. A very good port wine has been made from it without "fortifying." Very prolific with long arm pruning and when pollinated by other varieties, as it does not thoroughly pollinize itself.

CATAWBA. (†A18. 12 feet.) Cluster medium, conical. Berries above medium, clear dark red. Skin thin but tough to make good shipper. Pulp rather tender, juicy and sprightly with fine flavor. Fine for table, market and wine. A good variety to plant among America, R. W. Munson and Fern to pollenate them.

BLONDIN. (†A30. 16 feet.) Combination of Ten-Dollar-Prize-Post-Oak, Norton Virginia, and Heribmont. Cluster large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, white translucent; skin very thin and tough; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, quality excellent, nearly best. Very vigorous, prolific. Late, with Triumph and Catawba in season. Very valuable as a late market and white wine grape.

VALHALLAH. (†A20. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Elvicand and Brilliant; that is, one-fourth Mustang, one-fourth Elvira, one-fourth Lindley, and one-fourth Delaware. A very vigorous drouth-enduring prolific vine, well suited for black lands and will endure Missouri winters. Cluster medium; berry large, bright clear red; thin, tough skin; tender, juicy pulp of quality nearly equaling Brilliant.

WINE KING. (†A26. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Winona and America. Winona is a pure seedling of Norton Virginia and quite an improvement on that celebrated variety, hence Wine King is a thoroughbred pure American blood of the finest wine properties. Cluster large, berry medium, black, very persistent. Skin thin, never cracks, pulp tender and juicy, rich and sprightly, intensely red juice.



Beacon Grape, a Munson origination as grown at Carriere, Miss.

ARMALAGA. (†M2. 12 feet.) A hybrid of Armlong (which is a hybrid of native Post-Oak grape with Black Eagle) and Malaga. The vine is vigorous and healthy. Flower perfect. Cluster large and compact. Berry large, yellowish-green, translucent, persistent to cluster. The skin is thin, tough, yet pleasant to taste, without astringency. It endures shipping as well as Tokay. In quality equal to the best foreign grapes. This promises to be very valuable in all of the drier portions of the Southwest, as it is much harder than pure Vinifera kinds.

Period VII—August 20 to 30

ELLEN SCOTT. (†M3. 12 feet.) Armlong hybridized with Herbemont. Vine beautiful, healthy, vigorous, prolific. Cluster large to very large, conical. Berry large, translucent, violet covered with a delicate bloom. Skin thin and tough. Pulp tender, very juicy and sprightly, of pure high quality, reminding one of the best foreign grapes. A very handsome table and market grape. Ripen after Catawba. This grape is especially valuable in West and Southwest Texas where the European varieties will grow, and we believe will become a valuable commercial variety for those regions.

CARMAN. (†A26. 12 feet.) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Triumph.) Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf folder or mildew, very prolific. Cluster large to very large, have reached two pounds in rare instances, shouldered or branches, conical, very compact. Berries persistent, medium, globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, yet tender when fully ripe, of pure, rich quality, much superior to Concord; seeds easily leaving the pulp. This variety has become popular and is a standard along the Coast from Corpus Christi to Florida.

VOLNEY. (†M2. 12 feet.) This is a seedling of Ellen Scott apparently crossed with Muscat Rose. The color is about that of Ellen Scott. The cluster very large, berry

large and slightly oval. The flavor is much like that of the Vinifera type and very delicious. A week later than Ellen Scott.

EDNA. (*M3. 16 feet.) This is one of the handsomest grapes that we have. Large clusters of white berries. Of best quality. A hybrid of Armlong with Malaga. Has that flavor of the Muscat that is so good, but in this variety is superior owing to the peculiar combinations. It sets its fruit well though has recurred stamens. RONALDA, Ellen Scott and Armalaga are good pollinators for it.

Period VII—September

Grapes in this period, while ripening here the last week of August, and first week in September will hang on for several weeks without deteriorating, as the nights are cool and birds have left.

MINNIE. (†M4. 12 feet.) Minnie is a seedling of Edna, probably crossed with Longfellow. The cluster is large, conical and handsome. The berry is white covered with a peculiar bloom that makes the fruit look as though it were frosted, which adds much to its attractiveness. The berry is large. The pulp is tender and the quality of the very best.

COLUMBIAN. (†M10. 12 feet.) Seedling of Isabelle, and first introduced as Union Village. Cluster small; berries immensely large, purple. Quality fair. Ripens unevenly. Its extreme large berries make it a novelty for those who wish large berries to be the prime object. Fine for jelly.

RONALDA. (†M4. 16 feet.) Armlong-Malaga hybrid. Long, large clusters of white berries. As handsome as the Edna. The berries are round while slightly elongated in Edna. The Edna and RONALDA are full sisters.

ELVICAND. (†M4. 16 feet.) Elvira-Mustang hybrid. Clusters small, berries medium, red. A fine vine for grafting stock, and also a fine variety to use as basis for breeding. A very interesting historical account is given on page 173 Foundations of American Grape Culture.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CATALOG 1926-7

MUENCH. (†M2. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grape found by H. Jaeger) and Herbmont. Vine very vigorous and free from all diseases; cluster large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp very tender and meaty, of fine quality. Sells readily in the market, also fine for table. Well adapted to the South.

JACQUEZ. (†M2. 16 feet.) (Le Noir, Black Spanish.) Very prolific. Cluster rather open, but long and large. Berries small, very juicy and sprightly. Fine for red wine. Does well in Southwest Texas in semi-arid regions. In moister regions requires spraying to keep off mildew and black rot, to which it is subject.

HERBEMONT. (†M5. 16 feet.) Vine very vigorous, healthy and long-lived in the South. Clusters large; berries small to medium, brownish red or translucent purple, not coloring much when in dense shade of foliage. Juicy and sprightly. Fine white or amber wine. Much subject to black rot, which will have to be kept in check by spraying. Well adapted for the South and only as far north as Kansas, as winters with 15 degrees below zero and colder will damage it.

ALBANIA. (†M2. 12 feet.) Parentage: Post-Oak x Norton x Herbmont. Cluster large to very large, shouldered; berry medium, translucent white; skin thin and tough; pulp very tender and juicy; sprightly, with Herbmont character, but sweeter; very vigorous and prolific; uses, late market, table and white wine.

Fern Munson. (*M4. 16 feet.) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Catawba.) Growth very strong. Cluster medium to large with long peduncles. Berries globular, medium to large, very persistent; very dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; very juicy, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe; seeds leave the pulp readily. Very profitable, as it ripens when all old varieties are gone. Free from black rot. Has endured 27 degrees below zero and has borne well the following season. It endures drouth excellently. This is one of our very best varieties for general market when grapes are in greatest demand. It shows up well,

ships well, and the vines are so vigorous, long-lived, and very prolific when well pollinated. Catawba, Muench, Herbmont, are good pollenators.

LAST ROSE. (*M5. 16 feet.) A hybrid of Armlong and Jefferson. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long, peduncle, conical, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium to large, dark bright red, round. Pulp tender, of very good quality. Ripening very late with or later than the Fern Munson, probably the latest grape in the list. Adapted to the same regions as the Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape.

MARGUERITE. (†M18. 16 feet.) A Post-Oak grape and Herbmont hybrid. Clusters medium, berry medium. Pulp very tender and juicy, of best flavor. Dark purple in color. Very late to ripen. Most excellent wine variety.



R. W. Munson

Prices on Grape Vines

These prices are for Number 1, one-year vines. In some varieties we have two-year vines at same price. Number 2 vines at 60% the price of Number 1 vines. The prices are made on basis of supply in stock and not on merits of the variety. A Bulletin of "Grapes in Oklahoma" and Pamphlet on Grape Culture will be sent free with grape orders of \$2, or more if application is made for same. (See paragraph "E" on page 21).

VARIETIES	QUANTITIES				
	1 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each	50 to 199 Each	200 to 599 Each	600 or more Each
GROUP A					
AMERICA, CONCORD, EDNA, FERN, HEADLIGHT, MANITO, RONALDA	\$0.15	\$0.14	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.09
GROUP B					
CARMAN, CLOETA, DELAWARE, R. W. MUNSON	.20	.18	.16	.14	.12
GROUP C					
ALBANIA, BRILLIANT, BELL, CHAMPANEL, CATAWBA, ELVICAND, HERBEMONT, JACQUEZ, LOMANTO, LAST ROSE, MERICADEL, NIAGARA, ROMMEL, SALEM	.20	.19	.18	.17	.17
GROUP D					
ARMALAGA, ELLEN SCOTT, MARGUERITE, WINE KING	.30	.27	.25	.24	.24
GROUP D					
BAILEY, BEACON, COLUMBIAN, ERICSON, HUSMANN, LONGFELLOW, MATHILDA, MINNIE, MUENCH, SALAMANDER, SABINAL, VALHALLAH, VOLNEY, WAPANUKA, XLNTA	.40	.35	.32	.30	.30

Add up all varieties where 10 or more of each variety are taken, and the total will give the quantity on which to base the price. Those ordering varieties with less than 10 vines each, will be entitled only to that quantity rate. For illustration, an order listing 40 Carman, 50 Concord, 10 Minnie, 200 R. W. Munson, 4 Delaware, 2 Niagara, 8 Rommel, 60 Ellen Scott, 3 Volney. The total of those having more than 10 vines to a variety, is 360 vines, hence each of those varieties having 10 or more vines to a variety will be entitled to the rate quoted for 200 to 599 vines, which will make the Carman at 14 cents each, Ellen Scott at 24 cents each and so on. But those varieties having less than 10 vines each will take only the 1 to 9 rate.

Southern Muscadines

Succeed in deep rich soil throughout the South. Require much high trellis room. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart in rows. Require little or no pruning. Fruiting varieties, to render them fruitful, need male vine growing near to pollenate them.

A most excellent work on the Muscadine Grape has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled THE MUSCADINE GRAPES by Geo. C. Husmann and Chas Dearing. It is a bulletin of 60 pages with numerous high grade halftones and colored plates. We have no copies of this bulletin for distribution, but if you send 25 cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and ask for "Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No. 273, Muscadine Grapes," a copy will be sent you if still in print. Also Farmers' Bulletin, April, 1916, No. 709.

JAMES.—Black, of large size, 5 to 7 berries, which seem to hold in cluster better than most pure muscadines. Skin thick but flavor good.

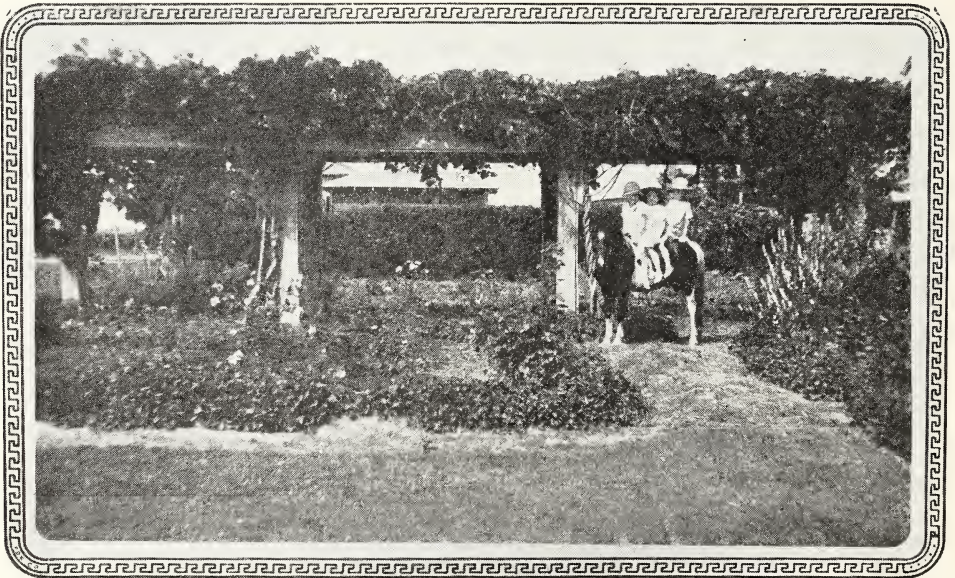
THOMAS. Very large, black, two to five berries to cluster, not persistent. Best of the pure black muscadines. Good wine.

SCUPPERNONG. Large bronze yellow, juicy, good wine. Four to six berries to cluster.

MALE MUSCADINE. To pollenate the bearing varieties to render them fruitful, one male for each six or less bearing vines will answer if all are in the same plat. At least one male should be in each plat, and one male for each six bearing vines when there are many bearing vines in the row. Price of above varieties, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per doz.

VINIFERA or EUROPEAN GRAPES

As we find most varieties of this class not generally successful in the more humid regions East of the rocky Mountains, we are not growing any vines of them, except that we have a few vines of the most hardy here, namely, the Muscat Rose, Violet Chasselas, and Fresno Beauty. Price, 40 cents each.



Pergola covered with four grape vines and two Wistaria bought from Munson Nurseries by Roy C. Gage, Cleburne, Tex.

SOME NEW GRAPES in the BACHMAN ORIGINATIONS

Mr. Joseph Bachman, now of Hot Springs, but formerly of Altus, Arkansas, has grown many new seedlings of promising grapes and several of merit have already been introduced, such as Banner, Eclipse, etc.

We have the pleasure of offering for the first time ourselves, the following of his last and best introductions.

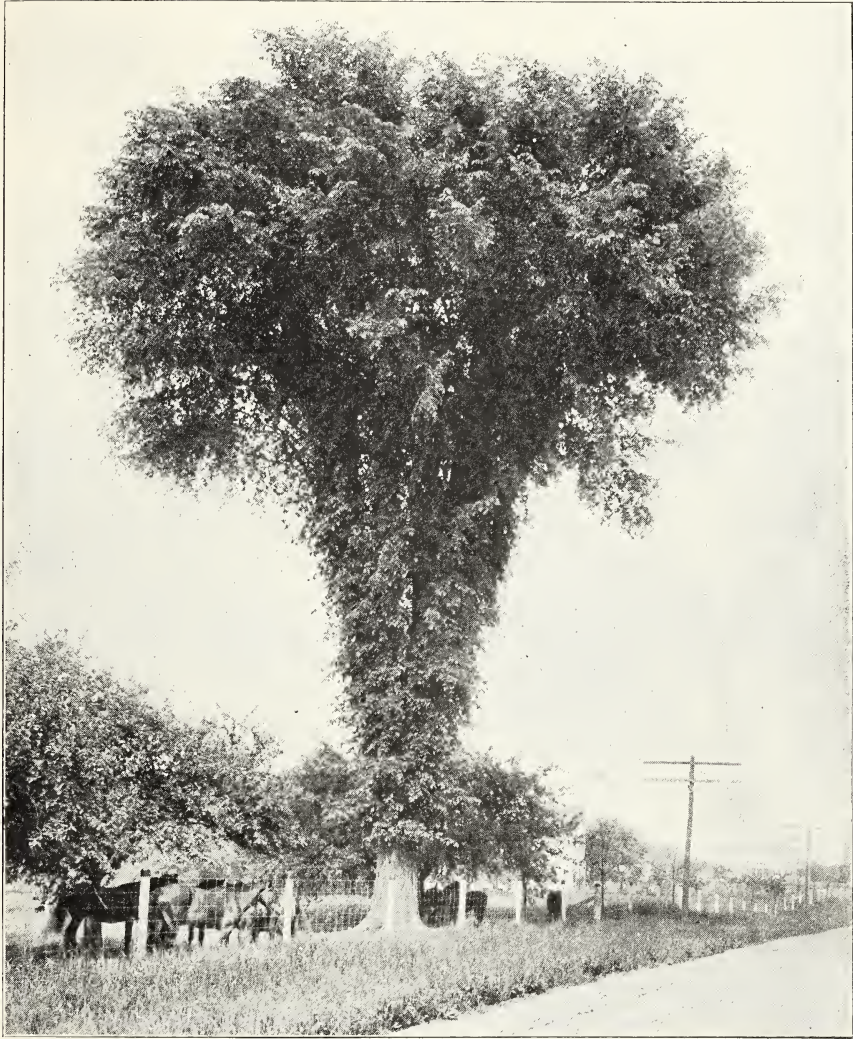
Price, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

BACHMAN'S EARLY. This grape originated in 1903 from seed of the Brighton, fertilized with pollen of the Campbell's Early (which is a Moore Early-Black Hamburg Combination). Cluster uniformly large, long, often shouldered. Berries large to very large, black, ripens very evenly. Skin thin but tough. It ripens very early, with Moore Early, or two weeks or more ahead of Concord. Quality of the very best. Seeds very small and few. Pulp juicy and melting. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. The flowers are self fertile. It is the finest market grape on account of its nice uniform size, and ripeness, unexcelled eating qualities and fine flavor. A rightly much admired grape.

BRIDE. It is a Brighton-Delaware cross originated in 1916. Resembles the Brighton in foliage, vine drooping like Delaware; a vigorous, healthy and hardy vine. Very productive, cluster large, shouldered. Berries of good me-

dium size, nearly twice as large as Delaware. Red. Skin thin and tough. Ripens with Delaware or a few days before. Flavor very similar to Delaware. A good shipper and keeper. A fine market grape. It is apt to overbear, and for this reason the crop should be thinned soon after setting.

CHRISTINE. A cross of Bachman's Early and Banner. (Banner is also a Bachman origination, a Lindley, Delaware and Star combination). Originated in 1911. Vine very vigorous, strong grower, immense bearer. Clusters large to very large, compact, shouldered. Berries medium to large. White, or green turning yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin and tough, berries never crack. Quality of the very best, of Vinifera character. Best for table, also market and wine. Early thinning of the crop will be an advantage on account of its heavy bearing qualities. Ripens in mid-season about with Niagara.



American Elm, tall type, over 100 years old

SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES

Many fine shade trees die the first season, after being carefully planted, from neglect of cultivation during the summer. Dig extra large holes, 4 ft. across and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep. It would benefit to dynamite the bottom of the hole. In filling up roots use only good loamy moist soil. Then every two weeks during the summer cultivate the ground whether weedy or not, whether wet or dry, by digging up the soil two inches deep for a radius of four feet. Allow no Bermuda or other grass closer to the tree than four feet for two years. It will be well to mulch the trees with rakings of grass or old leaves. All these points are important. Many start to cultivate during the cool days of spring, but neglect during July and August, just the very time young set trees should have attention.

Directions for Planting and Pruning. Before setting out, cut off the broken or bruised roots, should there be any. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base; but, when a tree has an abundance of roots, and a small top, and few branches, then the pruning need not be so severe. However, when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. In many cases remove every lateral limb, preserving only the leader, and this, if too long, may be cut back to the proper height. Frequently large trees are transplanted without pruning. This neglect will



American Elm—Spreading Type—Now 40 years old

often cause the tree to die. Dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about two inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water, so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with five to six inches of well-decomposed stable manure, or rotted leaves; this should extend over the circumference of the hole. Keep free from grass and weeds, and loosen up the soil every 15 days.

We do not advocate planting extra large shade trees, say above 2 inches in caliper measurement at top of ground. While larger trees can be planted and seemingly give a quicker effect, in reality they do not after five year's time. The larger trees are slower to start off and often remain stationary, if they do not die, so a younger, thrifty tree will be growing all the while and at end of five years will overtake the oversized tree, and also be a far better tree. The 6 to 8 ft. tree up to the 2-inch caliper tree is the ideal size, and for this reason we do not quote larger, although we have many much larger.

ARIZONA ASH. (*Fraxinus velutina*). Also known as Evergreen Ash, Rio Grande Ash. Each year the popularity of this tree increases remarkably. Not entirely evergreen, it is the first to come into full leaf in Spring. Several weeks ahead of most trees. The foliage falls after all other deciduous trees are bare. Makes nice lawn or shade tree in two or three seasons. The foliage is a very light, bright green. Later in the season the foliage is darker, the upper surface of the leaves being quite glossy. The bark is gray.

ELM, AMERICAN. (*Ulmus Americanna*). One of our most satisfactory Shade Trees where beauty in shape is desired. They grow tall with the new growth switchy and pendant at ends making a very graceful tree. It is a little slower in developing than the Locust or Sycamore, but is long-lived. The leaves are broad.

ELM, CHINESE. (*Ulmus Pumila*). This comes from China and has now been tried out in the drier sections of Western Oklahoma and Texas and endures the dry and hot extremes of those sections well. It promises to fill a want where other Elms have failed. However it grows well where moisture is plentiful. The Experiment Stations

at Lubbock, Texas and Woodward, Okla., have found it the best shade tree of any for their semi-arid conditions. The foliage of the Chinese Elm is dense, of a rich green color, leaves out early in spring and remains on long after others have shed their leaves, almost of an evergreen nature. The tree is very rapid in growth.

ELM, MOLINE. This is a new type of the American Elm that was found to be growing without any crotch and hence would not split and break. The tree grows tall and well shaped. To keep the type true to form the trees we offer are grafted instead of being grown from seed.

HACKBERRY. (*Celtis Occidentalis*). Although of slow growth at first and slow to establish itself, it becomes soon a vigorous tree, durable and long-lived. The tree is well filled with many branches of small green leaves which makes a dense shade. It is peculiarly well adapted to very limy soils, though it thrives in most any situation. It has one peculiarity in transplanting that often the trees will remain alive for several months after transplanting and then start off. Once in growth it very seldom dies. Make fine street trees, as well as single specimen trees.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CATALOG 1926-7

LOCUST, BLACK. (*Robinia Pseudacacia*.) A well known species, largely planted throughout our country as shade and street trees, windbreaks and timber belts. Very popular in the treeless praries, especially west of the 100th meridian. Of rapid growth, reproducing itself quickly after cutting, and the timber is very durable.

Besides the sizes priced we can supply larger trees from 2 inches, 2 1/4 inches, 2 1/2 inches, and 3 inches at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Our stock of locust is large in all sizes and those wanting large numbers will be glad to make special quotations.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. (*P. Caroliniensis*). Considered as distinct from the Cottonwood, it differs in its strict, straight appearance, making a more upright, uniform head. A very rapid growing, effective tree, much planted throughout our country.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. Very tall and slender in growth. Best for ornamental planting, and for planting along division lines and close up to sides of buildings where branches of spreading type tree would not have any room.

POPLAR, NORWAY. Very broad triangular leaves with finely scalloped edges, smooth dark green. Has broader top than most poplars.

POPLAR, SILVER-LEAVED. Its name describes its striking silvery leaves as they flutter in the breeze. Not so rapid in growth as the other poplars.

SYCAMORE. (*Platanus occidentalis*). A native tree that grows equally as well in river bottoms and upon high dry uplands, succeeds well over a large area, in limy soils as well as in sandy soils. The tree grows very symmetrical, quick. Easy to transplant. Heavily loaded with large broad leaves. The thin outer bark sheds and exposes a white under bark which is attractive.

MAPLE. Most all maples are not successful in the Southwest, and this is especially true of the Hard, Norway and Sugar Maples. The only maple that is at all successful is the one we grow—The **SOFT MAPLE**. This makes a beautiful tree, well shaped, and does well upon good deep drouth resisting soils, but not adapted to thin soils or dry situations.

ELEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA. (*Russian Olive*). The leaves are the size and color of the Olive, grows 20 to 30 feet tall. Better adapted for ornamental grouping and inside yard planting rather than a Street tree. Foliage very dense, from ground up, unless it is pruned to tree form.

TULIP TREE OR YELLOW POPLAR. A very handsome tree with attractive shaped and peculiarly lobed leaves. After it is several years old, it bears a very attractive large flower the shape of a tulip bloom. Very



Moline Elm

large trees do not transplant well, but success can be obtained by planting the smaller sizes.

UMBRELLA CATALPA. (*C. Bungei*.) This tree has become popular because of its straight stems, and symmetrical roundish heads which resemble an umbrella. The tops are dwarf and while they do not grow very rapidly their wide leaves give them the appearance of much larger trees. The foliage is very pleasing and the effect obtained when planted in pairs along walks, drives or entrances is greatly admired.

Heads grafted 6 to 7 ft. above ground, \$2.00 each.

FLOWERING WILLOW. Tree like shrub—See under Shrubs, page 36.

MINT TREE. A very valuable tree like shrub and more fully described under shrubs, which see page 36.

TAMARIX. See also under Shrubs.

Prices of Shade Trees

The prices quoted are for single trees. If taken in quantity the following discounts apply. 10 to 29 trees, at 10% off, 30 to 59 trees, 15% off, 60 or more trees, 20% off; the each price as quoted.

Variety

Sizes (Feet In Height) Price Per Each

	3 to 4		4 to 6		6 to 8		8 to 10		
					Caliper in Inches		Caliper in Inches		
	Under 1	1 to 1 1/4	1 1/4 to 1 1/2	1 1/2 to 1 3/4	1 3/4 to 2				
ARIZONA ASH	\$0.80	\$1.20							
ELM, American .....	.30	.40						
ELM, Chinese .....	.75	1.00						
ELM, Moline	1.25	1.50							
HACKBERRY .....	.40	.75	1.00	1.25	1.75			
LOCUST, Black .....	.15	.25	.35	.40	.50			1.00
POPLAR, Carolina .....	.25	.35	.50	.75				
POPLAR, Lombardy .....	.30	.35	.40	.60				
POPLAR, Norway .....	.30	.40	.50	.60				
POPLAR, Silver .....	.35	.40	.50	.65				
SYCAMORE .....	.25	.35	.40	.50	.75	1.25	2.00	
MAPLE .....	.20	.35	.50	.75				
TULIP TREE .....	.30	.40	.75					
UMBRELLA CATALPA				2.00					
FLOWERING WILLOW .....	.40							
MINT TREE .....	.40	.75						
ELEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA .....	.40	.50	.75					



Foundation Planting of Assorted Shrubs

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

Largely in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscape, parks or other ornamental planting and also as single specimens. Much depends upon the skill of the artist or planter in the proper selection, grouping or massing of Flowering Shrubs, to bring out the most pleasing and artistic effects. It is scarcely practicable to define set rules. Good soil and good culture will be amply repaid.

We have grown a large stock of shrubs to meet the growing demand which is increasing. As the Southwestern country is getting older, more attention is being paid to ornamentation of Homes, Yards, Parks, etc. To be successful, plant only those shrubs that are adapted. Do not make a mistake of planting some shrub that makes a fine show 1,000 miles away, for it may not endure the conditions here. All those listed by us are fully successful in the Southwest.

See page 3 for valuable books on Shrub Culture and Landscape Gardening.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING SHRUBS

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees apply to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequently stirring, after being planted.

Do not fail to properly prune your shrubs as soon as planted. The success of your plants depends upon proper pruning. All deciduous shrubs should be pruned annually. The tops and branches should be cut back one-third or one-half if necessary; all dead branches and weak growth should be removed, and care must be exercised not to cut off the blooming wood. All shrubs that flower on the previous years' growth should not be pruned until June or July, or after the blooming period has passed. To this class belong the Althaeas, Cydonias, Deutzias, Forsythias, Philadelphus, Spirea, etc., but such varieties as Ceanothus, Hydrangea, Lonicera, Lilac, etc., which produce flowers upon the young growth, should be pruned during winter. Do not fail to fertilize your shrubs at least once a year.

FOR YOUR BENEFIT

We have bought several copies of "THE AMATEUR'S GUIDE TO LANDSCAPE GARDENING," by E. G. Hilburn of North Dakota. This is an attractive book of 48 pages, printed upon the best of paper and well illustrated, and gives the best ideas of how to plan your home grounds, planting to get best results both from viewpoint of effect as well as to growth of the shrubs, evergreens, and trees that are planted.

WE GIVE THIS BOOKLET FREE ON ALL SHRUB ORDERS OF \$10.00 OR MORE, Provided you make request for same, at time of sending order.

STILL BETTER

Get This Book Before You Order.

In order that you may have the opportunity to read this booklet before you make out your order, and thereby get the helpful knowledge it contains and which will assist you in making proper selections, and get valuable suggestions, we will send you the book first. This is how you can get it before making an order. The price of the Booklet is 75 cents. Just send us Fifty Cents, and we will send you the Booklet. Then when you send us an order for Shrubs, Evergreens, or Roses, amounting to \$10 or more, deduct the fifty cents you first sent, and this makes the book free to you. In case your order is under \$10, but over \$4, then deduct 25 cents, which makes the book to you for 25 cents. In case you do not order, we will not redeem the book, but you retain it, and you get a mighty fine little work on Landscaping costing only fifty cents.

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PRICES

After each variety of Shrub, we give the single price. No other quantity prices are mentioned, but we will sell six plants of same kind for price of FIVE; Twelve plants of same kind for price of TEN. Thirty plants of same kind for price of TWENTY-FOUR.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

A hardy, free blooming shrub with shiny, purplish, ever-green leaves; bears a profusion of clusters of tubular shaped flowers about one inch long, white inside, delicate pink outside. Fragrant. Very desirable. For best results in transplanting, it is best to cut tops off to within four inches of crown. 8 to 12 inch, 40c each; 12 to 18 inch, 60c each.

ALMOND (*Amygdalus*)

Bloom very early before they leaf out. Growth dwarf, bushy, compact. When in bloom completely hidden by beautiful double globular flowers snuggling tight to the twigs.

White Double Flowered Almond. 65c each

Pink Double Flowered Almond. 65c each.

ALTHEA

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)—Upright grower; different colors, resembling the hollyhock; withstands drouth; blooms July till frost. Suitable for planting in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors:

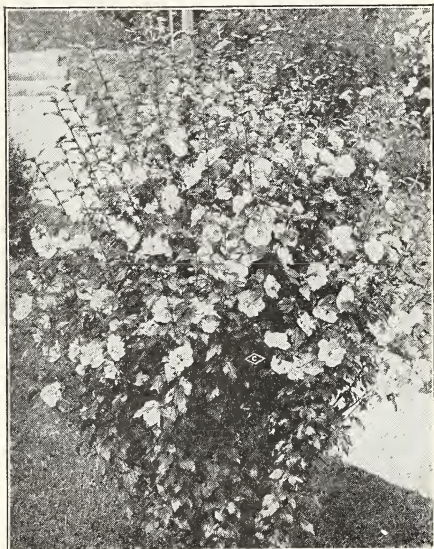
Double White; Banner, Light Pink, Double; Duchess de Brabant. Reddish lilac color; very large and double. 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 35c each; 3-year, 60c each.

BARBERRY (*Berberis*)

Barberry Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)—There is no shrub in existence so generally planted or more practical for all purposes where beautiful foliage effect is desired than this. It is dwarf growing, uniformly bushy and rounded in form, numerous leaves densely covering the thorny twigs. These give a paramount importance for us as a filler and edging for shrubbery groups; as a foundation screen in front of porches and above all, as a compact, impassable, hardy, low hedge for confining lawns or dividing properties. 8 to 10 inch, 25c each.

BUDDLEIA

Butterfly Bush (Summer Lilac)—One of the most admired and sought-after shrubs in the trade. Of quick, bushy growth. The lovely bloom spikes appear in July and bloom profusely until cold weather. The blossoms have the tint and the shape of the Spring Lilac and their delightful perfume attracts numerous large and gorgeously



Althea, Rose of Sharon

colored butterflies that swarm about it as though vieing with it in brilliancy of color. Flower spikes ten inches in length by three inches in diameter are not unusual. 1 year, 35c each.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle (*L. Fragrantissima*)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant small white flowers which appear before the leaves; bushes are erect in growth. 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. Tartarica rosea*)—Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage. 1-year, 40c each.

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. T. var. rubra*)—Blooms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red. 1-year, 40c each.

GRAPE MYRTLE

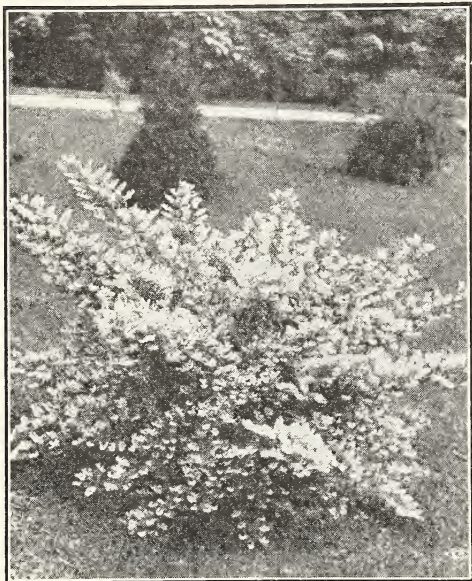
This is typically a Southern shrub, attaining 20 feet high at ten or so years old. Blooms from June to September in hottest summers. Has plume like clusters of crape flowerlets. Can be planted singly, in groups or in hedge formation. The Crape Myrtle blooms in several shades of pink, crimson and white. Formerly we grew some of the several colors. But as the demand has almost settled upon one particular shade of pink, known as the Watermelon or Imperial Pink, we have ceased to grow any other color, and can supply nice bushes of the Imperial Pink only. 12 to 18-inch size, 25c each; 18 to 24-inch size, 40c each; nice large heavy 2 to 3 ft. size at 75c each; and 3 to 4 ft. size at \$1.00 each.

CYNDONIA JAPONICA

Scarlet Japan Quince. One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, size of plum blooms, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants. 1-year, 20c; 2-year, 35c; 3-year, 60c.



Crape Myrtle



**Deutzia
COTONEASTER**

A class of handsome fruiting shrubs only recently brought into general use. Their brilliant autumn foliage and vivid fruits adapt them to rockery and wall adornment, as well as to any usage in well drained soil with plenty of sunlight. 3-year, 75c each.

DEUTZIA

Valuable self-sustaining shrubs which vary considerably in height and habit, but bloom alike in dainty bell or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches. The taller sorts are useful for specimens, groups, and the background of shrubberies; the dwarf, for borders or for planting near the house.

- Deutzia Crenata. Tall light pink. 1-year, 35c.
- Deutzia Watsonii (Pride of Rochester). Tall, pure white. 1-year, 25c; 2-year, 40c.
- Deutzia Lemoinei—Flowers pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing. 1-year, 40c; 2-year, 60c.
- Deutzia Gracillis—Pretty, small white flowers; dwarf growing; very dense. 2-year, 1 foot, 65c.

ELEAGNUS

Eleagnus Umbrellatta (Japanese Oleaster). A large shrub with spreading, often spiny branches, clothed with yellowish-brown scales. Leaves silvery-white beneath. Flowers fragrant, yellowish-white. Berries scarlet when ripe in early summer.

The fruit is borne more in clusters and not singly as in case of Eleagnus Longipes (Goumi). Makes good jelly. 35c each.

- Eleagnus Longipes (Goumi). See page 14.
- Eleagnus Angustifolia. Better known as Russian Olive. Makes a large shrub almost shade tree form. Olive green leaves above and wooly beneath. Fine for making shade in corners, and valuable where a tall shrub is desired. 1 to 2 feet, 25c each; 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; 4 to 6 feet, 50c each; 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

A valuable genus of shrubs from China and Japan, blooming very early in spring. Flowers yellow, drooping, borne in great profusion. Entirely hardy here and of the

easiest culture. These splendid old shrubs growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually, light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before leaves appear. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and are bright-hued fillers for massed shrub groups. 1-year, 35c each; 2-year, 60c each.

HYDRANGEA

When given a rich, moist soil, where they are protected from the afternoon sun of summer, and the plants kept well enriched, there is nothing more attractive than a mass of well-developed specimen Hydrangeas. They are also very desirable when grown singly or in tubs. In the South most Hydrangeas will not grow well in the open, and for this reason we list the most hardy, and even it will not stand the direct hot rays of the afternoon sun of July and August. We list it for those who wish to try it out.

Hydrangea Arborescens. Hills of Snow. Blooms very large and snowy white, and continuous throughout summer under favorable conditions. 50c each.

JASMINIUM

Semi-climbing or vine-like shrubs. Jasminium Humile. The Italian Jasmine. Nearly evergreen in the South. Has yellow flowers in terminal peduncles. Can be grown as a shrub among a group or trained up on side of porch, or under window. 50c each.

Jasminium Nudiflorum. Glossy green leaves until late in fall. After stems have become naked the shrubs will bloom nearly all winter, having small yellow flowers. 50c each.

KERRIA JAPONICA

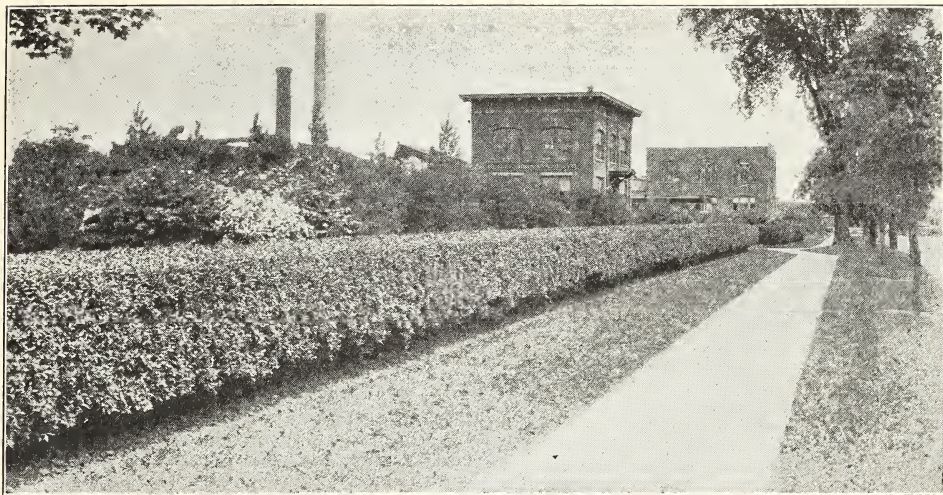
Kerria Japonica (Japan Corchorus). A handsome, green-leaved shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet. Graceful, slender, drooping branches, painted with a wealth of rich dark yellow flowers in June, and to some extent all summer. Does better in partial shade out of hot sun. 1-year, 60c.

LILACS

(See under Syringa).



Forsythia



Privet Hedge

PHILADELPHUS

Very handsome and vigorous growing shrubs with large foliage and beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May in North Texas. Often called Syringa or Mock Orange.

Philadelphus Coronarius. Sweet Mockorange. A highly scented species, the pleasant fragrance being noticed at quite a distance. 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

Philadelphus Grandiflorus. The big scentless Mockorange. Larger white flowers than Coronarius, but not so sweet scented. 35c each.

THE PRIVETS—Ligustrum

Besides being one of our best hedge plants, the various species of Privet form interesting groups on the lawn, and make richly green foliage backgrounds against foundation walls. They are almost evergreen, of dense compact habit; useful in shaded places. To plant a single row, set them about 12 inches apart; for a double row, about 18 inches apart each way and alternately.

Amur Privet (North) (Ligustrum amurense). Leaves of dark green, smaller in size than the California Privet but larger than the Amur South. Bush more upright than the South, having long pendant branches they make a beautiful specimen or hedge without shearing, but takes shearing well where one wishes a formal or trimmed hedge. Prices given under Hedge Plants, page 36.

Amur Privet (South) (Ligustrum sinense). Leaves smaller than the Amur North, plant more bushy and spreading than the North. In all other respects will fill same purposes as the North. Prices given under Hedge Plants, page 36.

Shaped Privets. We have taken specimen plants of the Amur South and by trimming several times through two seasons have shaped them into spherical, pyramidal and conical forms. Prices: 12 to 18-inch, 75c each; 18 to 24-inch, \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each. Extra fine, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

California (L. Ovalifolium). Quick growing, straight, densely clothed shoots; the foliage in precise arrangement, a dark shiny green. The handsomest and most generally used of the entire group for hedging. Prices given under Hedge Plants, page 37.

Ibodium. A recently introduced hybrid of Ibota and Ovalifolium, expressing the best qualities of each. It is remarkably sturdy and cold-resistant, having attained several feet of uninjured, densely bushy growth upon the storm lashed banks of a light-house island in northern Lake Michigan. Its foliage is lustrous and quite similar

to the favorite California variety; with erectly branching habit and quick, substantial development. These qualities should revolutionize the selection and use of Privets in the colder sections of the world.

	Each	Dozen
Fine 2-year, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0.35	\$3.00
Fine 3-year, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	4.50

Lodense. Another outstanding new development in Privets, which converts the beautiful foliage and twig formation of Ovalifolium, onto a slow-growing densely compact dwarf bush which can be used without shearing, for very low hedges and borders. It can be planted close and kept clipped down like Boxwood (which it resembles), but is even more attractive and useful spaced for individual rounded clumps. Although widely distributed for testing, supply is still comparatively limited.

	Each	Dozen
6 to 8 inch size	\$0.25	\$2.00
8 to 12 inch size .....	.40	4.00

Privet, Japan (Ligustrum Japonica). Has large leaves, beautiful and glossy. Will grow to very large trees in South Texas. In North Texas hardy when temperature does not go below 5 degrees above zero, when younger plants will be partly killed to ground but older established specimens will only have branches killed back. Fine for massing, grouping, foundation planting, as well as hedging and specimen plants.

	Each	Dozen
12 to 15 inch size	\$0.25	\$2.50
Bush Form, 18-24 inch .....	.50	5.00
Tree Form, smooth bodies up to 4 to 5 ft.	1.25	

Glossy Leaved Privet (Ligustrum Lucidum). One of the finest broad-leaved evergreen privets. Large glossy leaves that remain on the plant the year round. The leaves are thick and waxy, the upper surface being highly glossed of black green color, the under side a lighter shade. Very compact and heavily branched, and can be sheared into perfect forms if desired.

	Each	Dozen
12 to 15 inch specimens	\$1.00	\$9.00

POMEGRANATE (Flowering)

Punica Granatum. Shrubs with glossy green leaves with large, waxy-like, beautiful flowers about two inches across. Generally hardy in North Texas, but fully hardy from Waco, Tyler and south. One of the brightest and most popular flowering shrubs in the South. When pruned becomes spiny and makes a defensive hedge.

Double Salamon. 1-year, 20c each; 2-year, 35c each.
Double Scarlet. 1-year, 25c each.



Lilac

PYRACANTHIA

Pyracantha coccinea (California Hawthorn, Burning Bush). Originally from Europe. Large thorny shrub, attaining a height of 12 to 15 feet in ten years time, and spreading. With small ovate leaves. Bears a great profusion of pinkish-white flowers in flat corymbs, followed by a mass of orange-red berries in fall and hanging on for several weeks. A very attractive shrub especially for fall effects. 1-year plants, 8 to 10 inches, 50c each.

SALVIA

Red Salvia Gregii. A new shrub found native in Southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact, graceful shrub 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat well. 8 to 10 inch, 35c each; 10 to 12 inch, 50c each.

White Salvia Gregii. Of same size as the red, that is makes a bush 18 to 24 inches high, but spreads out as it grows instead of growing taller. Has white flowers, blooming at same time as the red. 8 to 10 inch, 35c each; 10 to 12 inch, 50c each.

SYRINGA—LILACS

Popular old time garden shrubs, that fill the early spring with their fragrant, beautiful, conical, terminal cluster blossoms. They begin blooming in the second or third year, when 2 to 3 ft. high, and will reach a height of ten feet at end of eight to ten years, the whole shrub being covered at blooming time with flowers.

We have the two classes, the common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) and some of the budded French varieties as listed below.

- In the Common Lilac, we have three colors, namely:
- White Common Lilac.
- Pink Common Lilac.
- Purple Common Lilac.

12 to 15 inch plants, 15c each; 15 to 20 inch plants, 30c each; 2 to 3 ft. size at 50c each.

Lilac, French. These are the very much improved variety sold to name and color. They bloom unusually soon after planting and their large trusses of blossoms are very attractive. They are more expensive than the common variety but where space is limited are certainly worth planting.

We have the following named varieties at 75c each.
President Grevy. Large; handsome; double; soft blue.
Single White No. 1. This is one of the best of the single white varieties and is no doubt a named variety but we do not know what it is.

Marie Legraye. An excellent single white that blooms freely.

Michel Buchner. Double; pale lilac-blue; a good grower.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. Large; double white.

William Robinson. Double; violet shaded pink; rather dwarf; excellent.

Charles X. A good single purplish red; blooms freely.

SYMPHORICARPOS

S. Racemosus (White Snowberry). (F) 4-5 ft. This shrub has small pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter. 1 to 2 feet, 25c; 2 to 3 feet, 40c.

S. Vulgaris (Red Snowberry.) (Coralberry, Buck Bush, Indian Currant.) 4-5 ft. A very hardy, tough shrub that can be established where others fail. Its wealth of coral-like berries are quite showy during winter. 25c.

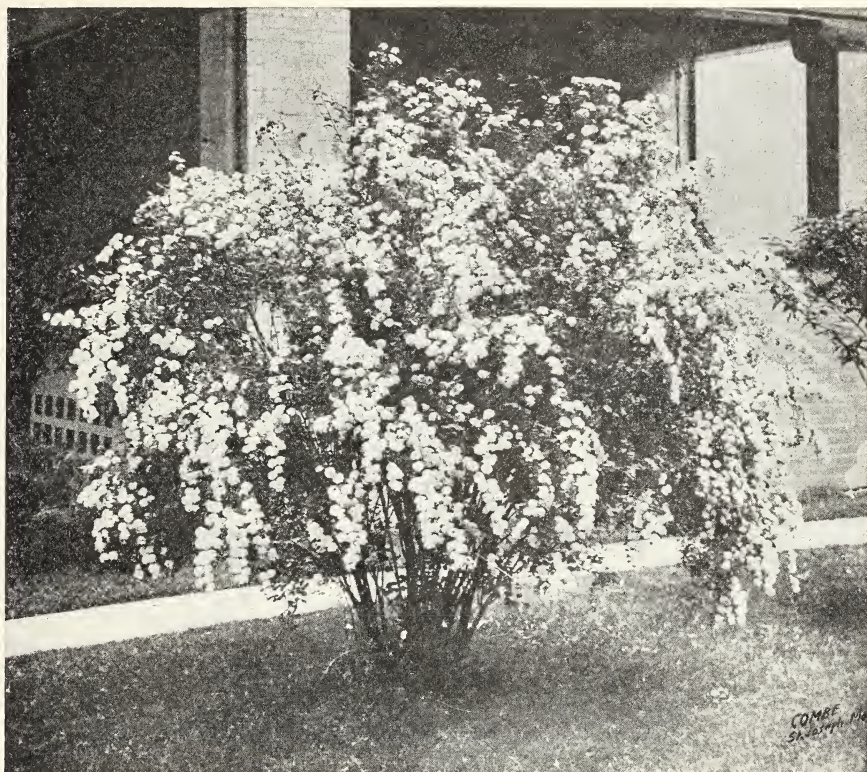
SPIREA

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance; style, color and habits of growth differing so markedly that a collection of varieties will ensure bloom the entire season and still evade repetition.

This family contains more attractive varieties than any. They range in height from very dwarf to tall, color of blossom from white to red, and period of bloom from early April to August. It contains a large number of



Spirea Callosa



Spirea Van Houttei

species and those we catalog are really the choicest. All are very attractive and they are not particular as to soil.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. Bright rose pink. June and July. A compact low growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge. 1-year, 40c each.

Spirea Arguta Multiflora (Snow Garland). A slender, upright shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May. 1½ to 2 feet, 50c each; 2 to 3 feet, 75c each.

Spirea Billiardii rosea (Billiard's Spirea). Bright pink. July and August. Erect in habit of growth, red-brown branches and dull green foliage. The terminals always crowded with dense spikes six inches long; bright pink. Grows anywhere and is found especially serviceable on hill sides and dry places. 1-year, 15c each; 2-year, 25c each; 3-year, 40c each.

Spirea Callosa alba. In habit and shape of flower cluster very similar to Spirea Anthony Waterer, except the color of flowers are white. 1-year, 35c each.

Spirea Douglasi. Deep pink, July. Slightly taller and a little more branched than Spirea Billiardii. Flowers a shade deeper, otherwise in character of growth, habit and general characteristics like Billiardii. 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 35c each.

Spirea prunifolia (Plum-leaved Spirea). White. April-

May. This is an old-fashioned variety, flowers borne close to the slender erect branches in the spring before foliage appears. The individual flowers resemble miniature roses and are usually borne in great profusion. The foliage is shiny dark green and in the fall turns bright red. 1-year, 25c each.

Spirea Lindleyana. Very tall growing, resembling Elderberry in habit. Large cluster or heads of white flowers blooming in early summer. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.

Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Bower or Bridal Wreath.) White. This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across produced on spreading, pendulent branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. 1-year, 20c each; 2-year, 35c each; 3-year, 60c each.

Spirea Thunbergi. Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage, which is a peculiar but pleasing shade of yellowish green, changing in autumn to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. 1-year, 40c each.

WEIGELIA (Diervilla)

Hardy, profuse-blooming shrubs of spreading habit. These are among the showiest of the garden shrubs, producing in early April great masses of showy flowers.

Weigelia Rosea. Rose-pink flowers, green foliage. 35c each.

Weigelia Variegata. Variegated green and white foliage, light pink flowers. 40c each.

TREE-LIKE SHRUBS

While these do not grow, with tall straight trunks to make suitable sidewalk or large shade trees, they are fine to plant in groups covering large space, or as single specimens in any part of the yard.

Red Bud (*Cercis Canadensis*). Bears large clusters of pink flowers in early spring, before tree leaves out. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

Mint Tree (Chase Tree) (*Vitex Agnus Castus*.) Will grow to height of 20 feet in five or six years, but has shrub-like shape, globular in form. Leaves are deeply five-fingered. Has spikes of blue flowers all summer. Foliage has mint-like fragrance. Attractive to bees and fine for honey. Very valuable in hot dry sections, and blooms all through the hot summer. 1 to 2 ft. size, 25c each; 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; heavy 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Flowering Willow (So-called) (*Chilopsis linearis*). A tall tree-like shrub, with narrow leaves resembling willow, also the branches have the willow drooping effect. Blooms all summer in hottest of weather, and fine for arid regions as well as moist. Has tubular flowers, 1½ inches long. We have two colors.

White Flowering Willow. 1-year, 40c.

Purple Flowering Willow. 1-year, 40c.

TAMARIX

Tamarix Plumosa (Salt Cedar). Fine willowy foliage. Foliage resembles cypress. Flowers red, small flowerlets in large terminal spike. Blooms March and April, over short season. This variety blooms ten days earlier than next Japonica). To get graceful effects, trim severe yearly. Fine for hedging. While it will grow most anywhere, it is used along the sea coast where but few other trees will



Mint Tree Blooms

grow, as the salt atmosphere does not injure it. 2 to 3 feet, 15c; 3 to 4 feet, 25c each.

Tamarix Japonica. Like the Plumosa except that the flowers are pink instead of red. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

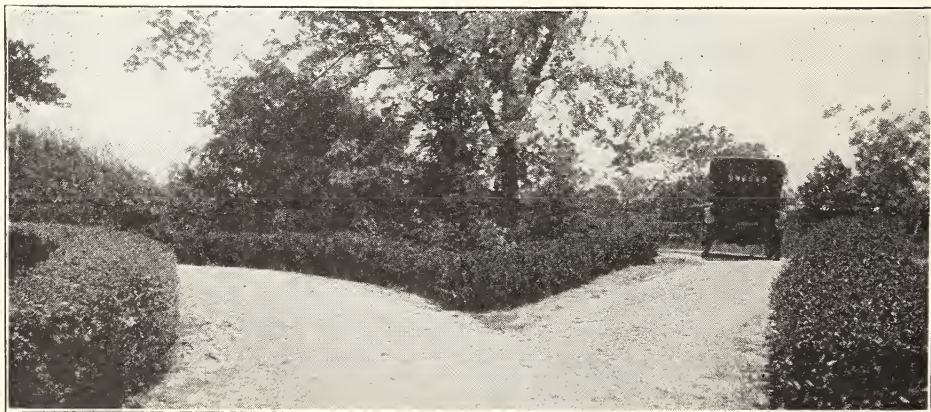
HEDGE PLANTS

Where boundary markers are necessary, hedges are most attractive. Many of the deciduous shrubs are suitable for hedges; also the coniferous evergreens are frequently used. For an informal hedge use the deciduous shrubs, conifers, or any of the following, but where a close-clipped hedge is desired the ones listed below will give best results.

Privet, Amoor River (North) (*Ligustrum amurense*). The finest hedge plant for the Southwest; grows rapidly; withstands drouth; holds its foliage well, frequently during

the entire winter. Can be kept sheared to any height and in any shape desired. When left unshaped, it develops the most beautiful specimens for planting singly or in groups. Has beautiful frond-like branches and of spreading growth.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, 8 to 15 inches.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$ 8.00
1 year, 15 to 24 inches.....	.20	2.00	10.00
2 year, 2 to 3 ft.....	.30	3.00	16.00



View in Munson Nurseries

Showing by comparison the growth of three kinds of hedge plants. That on the right of the drive is the California Privet; that on the left is the Amoor River Privet; that in the center of drive at forks is the Euonymus Japonica. The large tree in the center is American Elm.



Privet, Amour South. More bushy than the North, with smaller leaves. Not so hardy in Northern U. S., as the North, but endures winters in North Texas. A little more easily sheared into formal arrangements than the North on account of its more numerous smaller stemmed branches.

Prices the same as for the North.

For Sheared or Shaped Specimens, See under Shrubs, page 33.

Privet, California (Ligustrum ovalifolium). Of upright growth, rapid. Foliage of lighter green than the Amour. Most popular for hedging purposes, as well as single specimen plants. Holds its foliage through to spring in mild winters, but a severe freeze will cause its leaves to drop.

	Each	Doz.	100
1 year, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$ 4.00
1 year, 12 to 18 inches.....	.15	1.25	6.00
1 year, 2 to 3 ft.....	.20	2.00	9.00
2 year, 2 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.25	12.00

Privet, Ibolium. With leaves larger than in California, perfectly hardy.

	Each	100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$0.25	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	25.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	35.00

Lodense Privet (Ligustrum Nanum Compactum). This is a new dwarf and distinct form of Privet of extremely compact and low growing habit. It has been under observation for the last four years and its habits of growth are unquestionably fixed. The foliage is rich dark green and of extreme hardness. It is particularly useful for low hedges and borders as it stands shearing very well and can be kept low and compact very easily.

	Each	Doz.	100
6 to 8 inch.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
8 to 12 inch.....	.40	4.00	30.00

Hardy Orange (Citrus Trifoliata). This has proven by test here one of the most beautiful and efficient hedges known. In three years will turn stock. Does not sprout. As tap roots go straight down, does not exhause soil any great distance away. Has proven perfectly hardy at 15 degrees below zero. In spring is full of beautiful white flowers, and full of yellow fruit in fall. It is easily transplanted.

	100	1000
3 to 4 inch seedlings.....	\$2.50	\$20.00

Euonymus Japonica. An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and

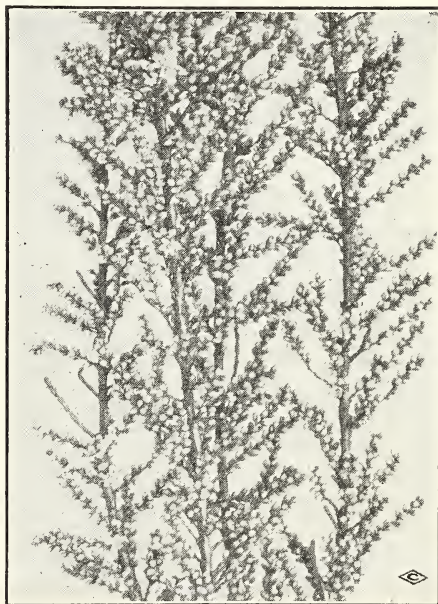
borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets. See under evergreens for prices.

Tamarix Plumosa. A very pretty feathery foliage tree. Used for making windbreaks as well as for ornamental hedging.

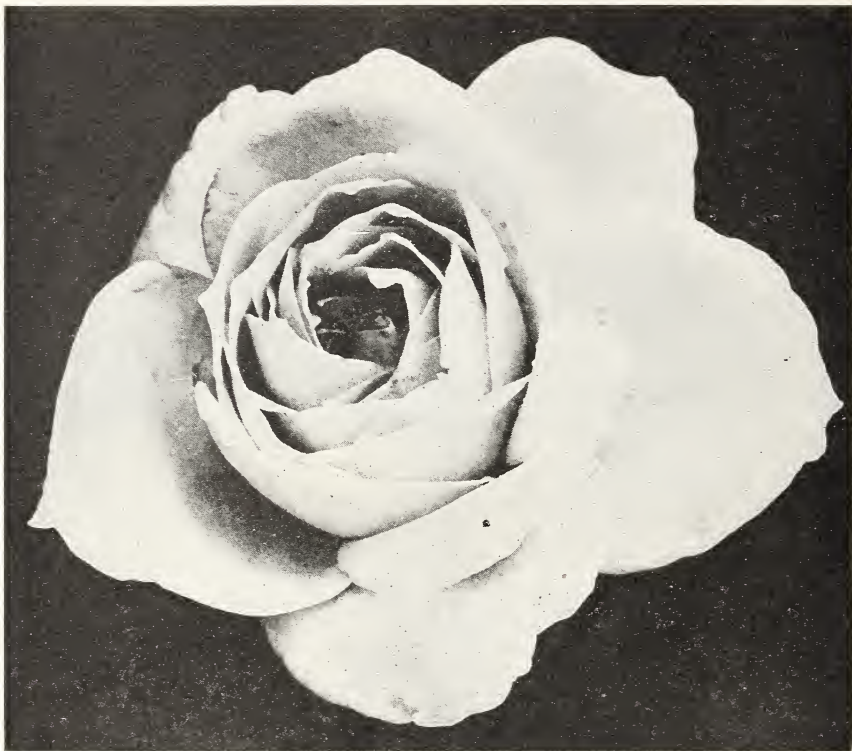
(See also under Tree-Like Shrubs.)

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$ 7.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.20	1.75	12.00
4 to 6 ft.....	.25	2.50	16.00

The Barberry, Japan Privet, Althea, Spirea, also make effective hedges. See descriptions and prices of these under Shrubs.



Tamarix



Frau Karl Druschki

ROSES

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING

Soil and Preparation of Same. The rose will adapt itself to almost any well-drained soil, but will give best results when planted in a good, rich, deep loam which has been thoroughly drained and well fertilized. If, however, the soil is thin and sandy it is advisable to add a good portion of heavy soil. It is best to plant roses in an open, sunny place where the plants will be exposed to a full light. Never plant roses under large trees or where the ground is taken up by the roots of adjacent trees. You can never expect to get good results unless the ground is kept free from grass and weeds and thoroughly cultivated. A mulching of straw, leaf mold, leaves, or thoroughly rotted cow manure is beneficial. During the growing season it is advisable to fertilize roses from time to time, using bone meal, well rotted cow manure or liquid manure; apply at intervals of a month or six weeks. So soon as the fertilizer is applied it should be worked into the soil.

Never use a spade in rose beds, but use a digging fork, as this is less likely to cause injury to the roots. After the beds have been cultivated, rake the surface smooth and even. Frequent stirring of the surface is beneficial. A top dressing of hardwood ashes is excellent.

Planting. We cannot emphasize too greatly the necessity of pruning all roses before transplanting. All weak growth should be cut out, leaving only the stoutest and most vigorous shoots, and these must be cut back to within 3 to 6 inches of the ground. Of course, the length to which these branches are to be cut back depends upon the vigor of the plant. The hole in which the plants are to be set must be of ample size. Place the plant in the hole about 1 inch deeper than it stood in the nursery row, provided it is on its own roots. Budded roses should have the budded portion set 2 to 3 inches below the level. Fill the hole half full of soil, pour in water, let this settle, put in some more earth, firm this well about the roots, then fill in the hole and firm when the job is completed.

Water the plants whenever needed, and keep the soil well cultivated.

The best time to plant Field Grown Roses in the South is in the Fall, from November 10th to December 20th. They will then have opportunity for roots to get hold of soil and thus make earlier and larger blooms in Spring. Next best time is in February. They can be planted up to March 15th, but the late planting will not give as satisfactory results. It is too late after March 25th, as they are in new growth which will wilt and weaken plants on moving. If roses are wanted later, then secure the potted plants which can be found in Greenhouses. The potted plants, of course, will not bloom as soon as the two-year field grown plants.

The Assortment is complete at opening of season in the fall, but as spring approaches, many varieties will be sold out and at close of spring we are cleaned up on most varieties, which of course pleases us from a business point of view. But we wish to make every order satisfactory, and this is why we advise fall planting.



Red Radiance

Roses

Prices: Two-year old Rose Bushes, 50c each; 6 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per dozen; 30 for \$12.00; \$40.00 per 100. Special on Baltimore Belle: 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

FREE—On all orders containing one dozen or more rose plants we will send a valuable booklet entitled "Garden Roses, How to Make Them Grow and Bloom." If you wish this booklet, please make request when you send in the order.

A Helpful and Practical Book About Roses

THE AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL

Sent only to members of the American Rose Society. Anyone can join by sending application with \$3 to the Secretary at West Grove, Pa.

The 1926 American Rose Annual embraces world-wide opinions and blazes a new trail in rose progress by encouraging experiment and investigation. It is written by the members themselves and assembled and edited by J. Horace McFarland, a well-known authority on roses and general gardening matters.

Other good books on Roses will be found listed on page 3.

Varieties and Descriptions

(Cultural Directions on page 38.)

The Tea and Hybrid Tea (H-T) Roses are nearly ever-blooming from early spring until Fall, except when checked by drouth or adverse conditions. The bushes are spreading rather than upright. The Hybrid Perpetual (H-P) are stronger and more upright in growth. They do not bloom constantly but have a good crop in spring, and again in fall if season is favorable. They generally are more fragrant than the Hybrid Teas (H-T).

WHITE AND BRUSH

Bessie Brown. (H-T). Pure white flushed with pink; petals large and of fine form. Free and profuse bloomer.

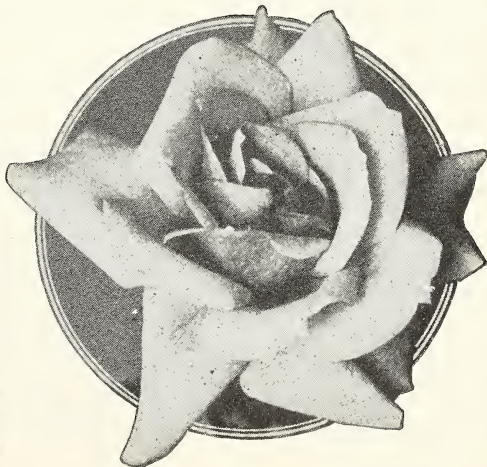
Frau Karl Druschki. (H-P). Sometimes called White American Beauty. Strong grower, branching freely, vigorous and hardy. Upright canes having large bright green leaves. Marvelously white large flowers on stiff stems.

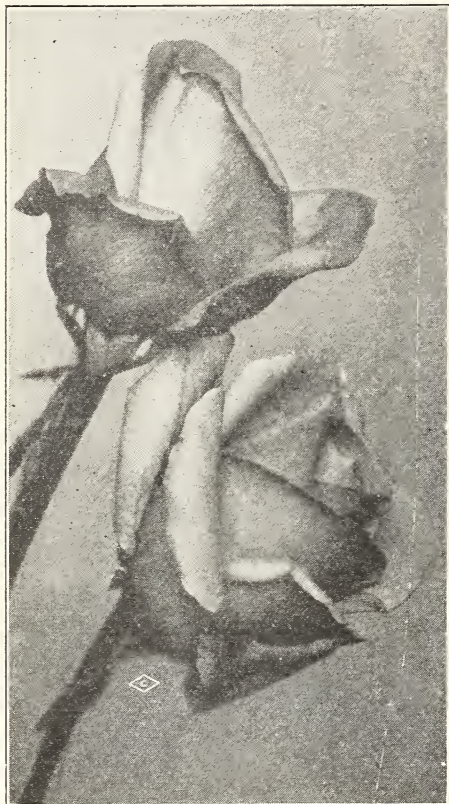
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H-T). Probably one of the most satisfactory White Hybrid Tea Roses grown. Has pure white buds, pointed, borne on good stems, opening into a fine double flower; quite fragrant. Blooms continuously from spring until fall unless checked by adverse conditions.

White Cochet. (Tea). Very robust bush, very free bloomer. The buds are large and rather long. Inner petals pure white, but outside petals are a pink. On opening the white shows well in contrast with the pink. Identical in habit and growth to the Pink Mamam Cochet.

BUFF AND YELLOW

Mrs. Aaron Ward. (Tea). Coppery orange in the opening bud, changing to a golden orange, when the flower is fully open it is a lovely shade of pinkish fawn.





Pink Cochet

Golden Ophelia. (H-T). Buds and flowers of a medium size, beautifully formed of a bright golden yellow.

Melody. (H-T). A lovely shade of yellow, deepening to apricot in the center.

Jennie Guillimot. (H-T). Deep saffron yellow, opening canary, with dark shadings. Long bud.

Lady Hillingdon. (Tea). Buds of remarkable quality and elegance, of good size, opening into handsome flowers of clear apricot-yellow. Plant relatively hardy, of much vigor, and with an autumn-blooming habit.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. (H-T). Well shaped buds of deep apricot which open to graceful, loose-petaled flowers of the utmost elegance, the color paling to orange-salmon.

Sunburst. (Tea). Long and lovely buds, which open to large and full flowers of distinct and beautiful sulphur-yellow, which stand the sun reasonably well.

PINK

President Taft. (H-T). Shell pink of shining, intense distinctive color. Fine stem; glossy foliage.

Pink Maman Cochet. (Tea). Rich rosy pink, shaded with silvery rose on outer petals. A most satisfactory grower and bloomer for the South.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. (H-T). Clear Imperial pink, large fine buds on stiff stems. One of our best for cut flowers. This disappoints no one. A highly satisfactory variety.

Pink Radiance. (H-T). Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with opaline-pink tints in the open flower. Strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Caroline Testout. (H-T). Brilliant satiny-rose, deepening at center; broad petals, large flowers. The famous rose of Portland, Oregon.

Paul Neyron. (H-T). Largest of all rose blooms. Bright shining pink, clear and beautiful. Strong upright growth. Flowers on long stems, almost thornless.

Premier. (H-T). The blooms are immense, buds long, full and pointed, borne on very heavy, almost thornless canes. Deep rose-pink without any shadings. Highly fragrant.

Ophelia (H-T). Salmon-flesh shaded with rose, of superb beauty. Buds of unusual attractiveness.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. (Tea). Strong growing variety, producing heavy stems. Deep rose with silvery rose center. Style of Helen Gould.

Columbia. (H-T). Deep peach pink, deepening into a glowing pink of perfect color. Borne on strong shoots. The open flower is quite large.

Commonwealth. (H-T). Bud large, long, pointed; flower large, open, double. Deep solid pink. Plant vigorous, upright with few thorns.

Lady Ashton. (H-T). Soft, solid carmine pink of a most pleasing shade. Buds long and pointed, borne on long stems.

CRIMSON AND RED

American Beauty. (H-P). Of deep rose. Large flower, flat opening out from a large bud without remaining in bud formation but short while. Vigorous bush and upright.



Pink Radiance

Hoosier Beauty. (H-T). Glowing crimson scarlet with darker shadings, of velvet like texture and brilliancy.

Crusader. (H-T). Rich velvety crimson. Buds and blooms immense, very full and double.

Hadley. (H-T). Deep brilliant crimson. Buds double and well formed, which open out into very double dark velvety red flowers.

Red Radiance. (H-T). This has proven one of our very best red roses. Clear red without any other shadings or color, and retains its vividness an unusually long time after being cut. A remarkable bloomer.

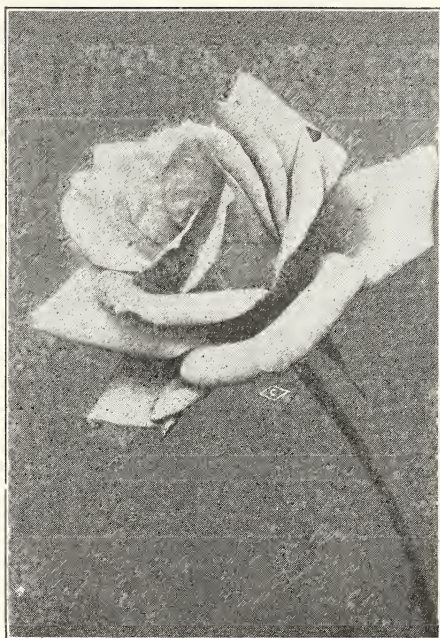
Etoile de France. (H-T). Brilliant shade of clear red-crimson velvet. Large flowers on long stems, remarkably free blooming and vigorous.

Francis Scott Key. (H-T). An American rose that differs from any other Hybrid-Tea in its immense size, the regular arrangement of its petals, and its rich crimson-red color. The plant is sturdy and a good bloomer, both in spring and fall.

General McArthur. Of strong, vigorous, healthy growth, branching freely, it produces its wonderful blooms profusely from May until October, of full scarlet crimson. Every shoot carries a large, double, well-formed flower of exquisite fragrance and lasting quality.



Baltimore Belle



President Taft

Climbing Roses

Climbing Lady Ashtown. Strong rapid grower, producing large delicate pink flowers.

Climbing American Beauty. A crimson red, and not the rose color of the Bush American Beauty. Healthy leathery foliage which makes it most desirable for climbing. The flowers are large and are borne on single stems and not in clusters.

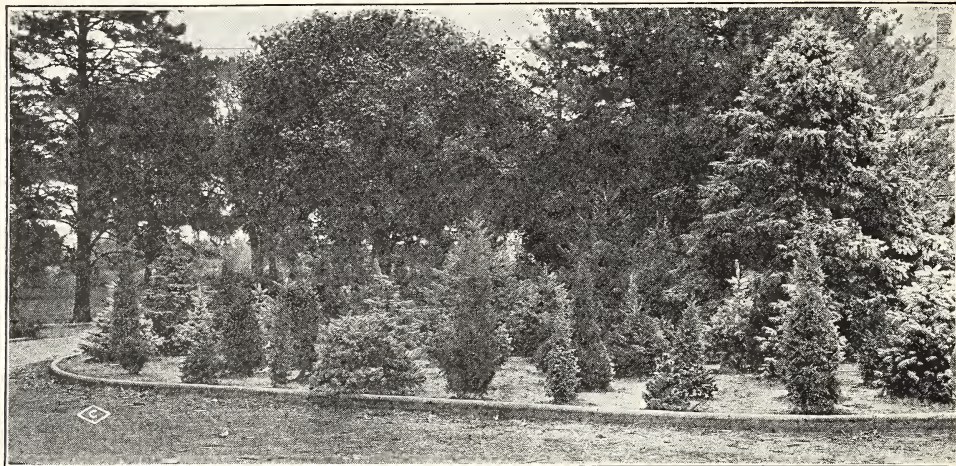
Dr. Van Fleet. Remarkable shade of flesh pink on outer surface, deepening to a rosy-flesh in the center. Center high, petals undulated and cupped.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Vivid scarlet shaded a slightly crimson. Retains its almost flaming scarlet for a long time. Remains in blooming for two to three weeks in spring.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush passing to white, double flowers in beautiful clusters, loaded for two weeks in early spring. Vine very vigorous making a good screen, and most desirable where quick effect in covering is wanted.

Dorothy Perkins. Similar to Crimson Rambler in forming mass of bloom. Flowers are borne in large clusters, are very double, with prettily crinkled petals; remarkably pretty pointed buds, beautiful clear shell-pink in color, lasting a long time without fading. The bush is perfectly hardy in all localities, a rapid and thrifty grower, bearing its wondrous flowers in great clusters.

Silver Moon.—Blooms very large, four or more inches in diameter, pure white in color and of good substance, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center makes it very attractive.



EVERGREENS

Are Important in Any Planting

Much care should be exercised in transplanting Evergreens not to allow the roots to be exposed to sun or air. Our rule is to coat the roots, as soon as dug, with a puddle of earth or mud, and pack with moss.

Evergreens will be much benefited in transplanting if protected from wind and sun until they begin to take hold of their new soil. This can be done by placing barrels or boxes over them. The spring winds are specially very hard on transplanted Evergreens. Little care and good judgment will insure their success, while neglect will mean failure.

BALLED AND BURLAPPED (B. & B.)

Success will be doubly assured, if the specimens are dug with a ball of earth, and burlapped. This will add to expense of digging and packing, as well as to transportation charges, as the earth about the specimen will weigh three times as much as the specimen itself.

We will ball and burlap any of the Evergreens as follows:

In addition to price quoted for the Specimens, add 25 cents each to those that are under 1 ft. in height; 40 cents additional to those 12 to 18 inches in height; 50 cents additional to those 18 to 24 inches in height; 75 cents each additional to those 2 to 3 ft. in height. In making order, just say "B. & B." after each item that is wanted Balled and Burlapped.

Coniferous Evergreens

(Cone-bearing Evergreens)

The Baker *Arborvitae*. Compact, of pyramidal shape. Foliage a bright dark green. Each specimen is perfect. Grows in perfect form without shearing.

	Each
15 to 18 inch.....	\$1.25
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00
24 to 30 inch.....	2.50

B. & B. additional as above.

Golden Nana *Arborvitae*. Of golden green color, globe or spherical in shape. Of slow growth. Very beautiful.

	Each
10 to 12 inch.....	\$1.25
12 to 15 inch.....	1.50
15 to 18 inch.....	2.00

Chinese *Arborvitae*. Dark green, tall, of open growth. Fine for grouping or planting as back ground or screening.

	Each
12 to 15 inch.....	\$0.50
15 to 18 inch.....	.60
18 to 24 inch.....	.75

Italian Cypress (*Cupressus Sempervirens*). Tall, erect branches, forming a columnar head. A very fine plant

where a slender upright evergreen is desired to bring out some specific effect. This is the classical Cypress of Greek and Roman history.

	Each
12 to 18 inch.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50
2 to 3 ft.....	3.50

Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus Macrocarpa*). One of the most beautiful and desirable evergreens. Foliage dark green and feathery. In old age it becomes very picturesque, forming a broad flat top. Will attain a height of fifty to seventy feet.

	Each
12 to 15 inch.....	\$1.50
15 to 18 inch.....	1.75
18 to 21 inch.....	2.00

Rosedale Hybrid. Of almost globular form, as wide as it is high. Bluish gray cedar foliage, soft feathery effect. Very pretty and effective.

	Each
15 to 18 inch.....	\$1.00
18 to 21 inch.....	1.50
21 to 24 inch.....	2.00

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

The same precautions must be observed in transplanting as with Conifers, and it is far safer and better in addition to these precautions to have the leaves removed, from most kinds, when taken up, and let them put out a new set of leaves. After being carefully planted and properly watered, it is well to mulch with coarse material to prevent rapid drying out.

Euonymus Japonica. An evergreen similar in appearance to Box, but with larger, more glossy leaves and more rapid grower than the Box. Fine for single specimens. Also makes pretty hedging plants for walks and borders, as it does not grow near so rapidly as the privets.

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 6 inch.....	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$16.00
6 to 8 inch.....	.35	4.00	30.00
8 to 12 inch.....	.60	6.00	45.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.75	8.00	65.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	10.00	90.00

Euonymus Japonica Compacta. A special form originated by J. B. Baker, which grows and forms without shearing, a perfectly formed conical specimen.

	Each
6 to 10 inch.....	\$1.00

Dwarf Evergreen Box. Small green glossy leaves. Perfectly hardy. Excellent for cemetery planting and to edge walks and beds.

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 inch.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
6 to 8 inch.....	.50	5.00	40.00

Magnolia Grandiflora. The grandest of all evergreens and flowering trees. Has large, glossy, bright green leaves. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern states. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up, and treated as in our handling, they are readily transplanted.

	Each
10 to 12 inch.....	\$1.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00
24 to 30 inch.....	3.00
30 to 36 inch.....	4.00

Cape Jessamine. A beautiful plant with dark green glossy leaves, and in spring has most fragrant beautiful white flowers with wavy-like petals, from 1½ to 2 inches long in the bud. It is not full hardy in North Texas but is easily carried through the winter out of doors with some protection. Full hardy Central and South Texas.

	Each
Bushy plants, 18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.75



Euonymus Japonica (2-ft. size)

EVERGREEN WILD PEACH or WILD CHERRY (So-called)

A tree-like shrub having numerous dark shiny green leaves about an inch long by three-fourths inch broad. Very attractive both in summer and winter. Large specimens are difficult to transplant and for this reason we suggest securing plants under three feet in height. Will attain a height of twenty feet in fifteen years and can be trimmed up to straight trunk, or branches left to grow from ground up as in the Magnolia.

	Each
18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.00
24 to 30 inch.....	1.50
2 to 3 feet.....	2.00

Abelia Grandiflora. See first item in Shrub list on page 31.

Oramental Climbing and Clinging Vines

With their variance in color, their beauty of foliage and blossom, their grace wherever used, these vines frequently provide the finishing touches of any planting. Some adhere to the masonry, some must be trained through lattice or trellis and others with their tendrils will cling tenaciously, unshaken by wind or weather.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper or American Ivy). An attractive, self-clinging vine; very quick of growth and foliage changing from dark green to autumnal colors in fall.

Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Boston Ivy). Very popular cover for brick, stone or wooden walls; very rapid growth; foliage smaller than Quinquefolia; clings to smooth surfaces.

Climbing Roses. See list under Roses.

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen. Foliage light green, dense, rapid grower; flowers white and buff. 15c each.

Honeysuckle, Fuchsia Leaved. Of the coral type, vine upright, flowers red on outside of corolla, with yellow

inside, perpetual bloomer, very fragrant, generally evergreen, one of the best climbers. Foliage dark green. 25c each.

Honeysuckle, Halls. Flowers very fragrant, white in opening, becoming buff. Very profuse, perpetual from early spring until fall; evergreen. 20c each.

Trumpet Creeper. A stout, woody, handsome vine, with compound leaves and perpetual, waxy, large, tubular orange flowers in clusters; fine to ornament outhouses, tree bodies, etc., as it climbs by aerial roots. 10c each.

Wisteria, American purple. Hardy; fine for arbors, porch screens, etc. Profuse in early spring. 20c each.



Hybrid Hibiscus

PERENNIALS

These are so classed because the roots will live for an indefinite number of years. The tops grow up each spring from the crown of the roots, bloom, and at close of the season the tops die, to be regrown from the live roots again next season.

Generally they want to be planted in well drained but drouth resisting soil, so that water will not stand on the unseen roots over the resting season.

HYBRID HARDY PERENNIAL HIBISCUS

By hybridizing the native species *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, *Hibiscus Militaris*, and *Hibiscus Coccineus*, we have obtained from the common Marsh Mallows a most remarkable lot of splendid varieties in numerous shades from pure white with crimson eye, through most delicate and rich pinks from blush to dark pink, crimson or many shades, and glowing scarlet, as though glossed with varnish. The colors all are of clear, fresh, lively shades. This group of wonderful flowers, rich enough for the garden of any king, eclipsing *Cosmos* and *Shasta Daisies* a thousand times, we have produced in a few generations of selecting and crossing. The flowers are often 8 to 12 inches in diameter and glow like suns of various colors. As soon as known these new creations will become exceedingly popular, as the plants are of the easiest culture and are perpetual bloomers throughout the summer in the driest seasons. They grow 5 to 6 feet tall. The tops die down in the fall, but roots live for many years, sending up many stalks to flower each season. The seeds sown early in spring will produce blooming plants the latter part of the first season.

Of all the wonders produced by hybridization, none is more remarkable or strikingly beautiful for bedding in borders or in the garden than these.

The flowers are not double, but though single, are gorgeous. They bloom out full in early morning and fold up during heat of afternoon.

In sending plants, we leave a part of the last season's (dead) top as a handle by which to lift and otherwise handle the roots. The roots should never get dry, and plant so the crown is covered up. New top will come out from same crown as indicated by the dead top.

The plants do not come true to color from seed, but in

an assortment of few or many, there will be all colors, either white, pink or scarlet. When plants are in bloom we mark the colors so we can send roots of the marked colors at a price in advance of those not so marked.

	Each	Doz.	100
One-year roots, colors not marked	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$ 7.00
Two-year roots, colors not marked	.20	2.00	15.00
Two-year roots, scarlet	.40	4.00	
Two-year roots, pink	.35	3.50	
Two-year roots, white	.25	2.50	

Seed saved from all colors, 25c per packet.

PEONIES

In the Southwest the Peony has not been given the attention it has received in the North, perhaps that it was not given proper attention in selection of site and richness of soil. The best situation is on North or East side of building so as to protect roots throughout the summer from excessive heat of afternoon sun. Also a partially shaded situation among higher shrubs, is good. They are easily grown and once planted do not have to be replanted each season.

Prices given for 3 to 5 live eyed divisions from blooming plants.

Edulis Superba. Beautiful deep rose pink; large, of good form. One of the earliest and blooms over a long season. Vigorous and blooms profusely. 35c each; \$3.60 per dozen.

Duchess d'Orleans. Large carmine pink guards, center soft pink, interspersed with salmon. Large. Mid-season. 35c each; \$3.60 per dozen.

Festima Maxima. Of enormous size and wondrous beauty; pure paper white, some center petals flecked carmine. Early, very long heavy stems. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

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Duchess de Nemours. Superb Ivory white becoming pure white, finest midseason white. 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Red. Unnamed variety. 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. **Mixed.** A good selection of mixed named but unlabeled varieties and grown mixed. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

Peony Roots do much better if planted in the fall, from October 15th to December 15th. If you are not ready for any other stock, send in your peony order at once. We may not have any roots left later in the season.

DELPHINIUM

(Hardy Larkspur). The Delphinium is beyond question the Queen of all Blue Flowers. Their wonderful stateliness, and their loose, graceful shape of flowers, and fine blue colors, make them suitable for most any floral-work and indispensable to an up-to-date Florist. As cut flowers they are most desirable. 25c each; \$2.25 per dozen; \$16.00 per 100.

PHLOX

(Hardy, Strong, 1-Year Field Grown. Beauty and usefulness bring these hardy border plants among those of greatest importance. For massing they are very effective and their great variety of colors add a brilliancy to the landscape. Their flowering season begins in July and then the past bloom spikes are removed, the blooming period may be prolonged until fall.

Should you not be ready to plant Phlox when you are ready for other items, you can include in your order, but we will not send until March, if you so desire. By remitting with your fall orders, or winter orders, we will reserve good roots for you.

Price: 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100, for all named varieties listed. Mixed and unnamed colors: 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Anna Cook. Soft lilac pink. 30 inches.
Bridesmaid. Pure white with crimson eye, extra tall, 40 inches.

Champs Elysee. Fine dark purple. 24 inches.
Eclaireur. Brilliant rosy-magenta, with lighter halo. 32 inches.

Frau A. Buchner. Pure white, very large. 32 inches.
Isabey. Salmon pink.

Jeanne D'Arc. Pure white, late flowering. 48 inches.
Mad. P. Duthrie. Pale pink, large trusses. 32 inches.

Mrs. Chas. Dorr. A beautiful shade of lavender. 48 inches.

Mrs. Jenkins. Very fine white, robust grower. 30 inches.

Mrs. R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy-red with crimson eye. 24 inches.

Pantheon. Clear, deep, carmine pink. 30 inches.
Rheinlander. A most beautiful salmon, immense flowers. 32 inches.

Richard Wallace. Pure white with maroon center. 36 inches.

Rynstrom. Deep pink, large flowers. 48 inches.
Sir E. Landser. Bright crimson. 32 inches.

IRIS GERMANICA

(Liberty Iris). The most popular of the Iris family. Besides their usefulness in landscape, they are becoming very popular for cut flowers and floral work. We have a mixed assortment of varying hues of blue and purple. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS

(Sweet William). While it is impossible to determine the value of this group of the most popular old fashioned garden plants, we know that their striking colors, pleasing fragrance and freedom of blooming, make them a favorite with all lovers of hardy flowers. Where an abundance of cut flowers is desirable, these cannot be surpassed. Florists throughout the country highly praise them for summer cutting. Assorted colors. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

Insecticides and Fungicides

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Prices f. o. b. Denison. Postage extra.

Scalecide. The complete dormant spray for San Jose and all kinds of scale, insects and winter-spores of all fungus diseases.

1 quart cans.....\$0.60
1 gallon cans.....1.45
5 gallon cans.....6.50

Prices on barrel lots on application.

Sulfocide. For prevention of all fungus diseases such as rots, mildew, leaf spot, canker, etc.

1 pint cans.....\$0.50
1 quart cans......75
1 gallon cans.....2.25
5 gallon cans.....9.00

Dry Lime-Sulphur. For eradicating all kinds of scale, preventing apple scab, peach leaf curl, brown rot of peach and plum, and other fungus trouble.

1 lb. cans.....\$0.40
5 lb. cans.....1.75

Bordea-Fungi. (A dry form of Bordeaux Mixture and ready when diluted in water. Fresh Bordeaux Mixture can be made at home from many of the formulas published.)

1 lb. cans.....\$0.50
5 lb. cans.....2.00

Arsenate of Lead. For killing Curculio, Canker Worm, Coding Moth, Tent Caterpillar, Slug, Leaf Roller, Fruit Worms, Berry Moth, and other Eating Insects.

1/2 lb. package.....\$0.30
1 lb.50
5 lb.2.00

Black-Leaf 40. A concentrated sulphate of Nicotine for killing all forms of aphids and all SUCKING INSECTS. A contact spray.

\$1.60 per 12 oz. can. Will dilute for 50 gallons spray.
1 oz. will make 4 gallons spray.

Krystal Gas. For killing peach tree borers.
1 lb. tins.....\$1.00

VOLCK is a spray for Scale Insects, Mealy Bugs, White Flies, Red Spiders, Rust Mites, and similar insects. It is a distinct improvement over former sprays sold to kill these insects and will kill some insects that were previously uncontrollable.

Pint cans, makes four gallons of spray.....\$ 0.50
Quart cans, makes eight gallons......90
Gallon cans, makes 32 gallons.....2.60
5 gallon cans.....10.00

PLANT FOODS

For large areas it is best to secure the recognized formulas by the hundredweight or by ton. But for a few plants, trees or vines, we suggest the following concentrated forms which can be diluted in water and applied with satisfactory results.

Red Snapper Plant Food. A concentrated preparation that is easily applied, pleasant to use, and we are pleased to recommend it. By far the richest, most nutritious and yet harmless organic fertilizer for house plants and small fruits, climbing vines and shrubbery ever placed on the market. It is made from specially prepared and finely ground fish bonemeal and nitrogeous cartilage mixed with pulverized tobacco snuff. Put up in a concentrated form.

	By Express, Charges Collect, or packed with trees	By Parcel Post, Prepaid
12 oz. can.....	\$0.25	\$0.35
2 lb. can.....	.50	.65

For solving your fertilizer problems, we suggest you write your Experiment Station and get direct information for your particular needs or case.

Sprayers and Supplies

We are not in the SPRAYER nor INSECTICIDE BUSINESS, but on account of the great importance of spraying we are listing herewith a few of the essential items. We are glad to supply these at the regular prices without profit to ourselves. We keep in stock the smaller sprayers and supplies which can be sent out on short notice. Barrel and larger size sprayers will be ordered from the factory. If interested in larger sprayers write to E. C. BROWN COMPANY, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, for their complete catalog, mentioning the fact that you saw the notice in our catalog.

AUTO-SURAY NO. 1 Compressed Air Sprayer

Strong, simple Compressed Air Sprayer, equipped with a clog proof nozzle. Made with 3½ gallon brass or galvanized tank, as ordered. The pump is locked to the tank by means of a malleable iron cam lock, very simply operated.

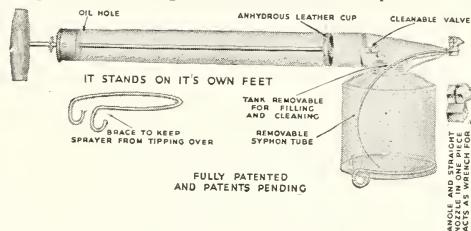
Uses—For spraying trees, shrubs, whitewashing or painting with cold water paint, removing wall paper, washing windows and automobiles and all purposes.

Weight packed for shipment 10 pounds. Equipped complete for spraying with 2 feet ½ inch 5 ply hose, solid stream nozzle, fine spray nozzle and auto-pop.



Fig. 491

Auto-Spray No. 1-B, brass tank with Auto-Pop \$9.50
Auto-Spray No. 1-D, galv. tank with Auto-Pop 6.50

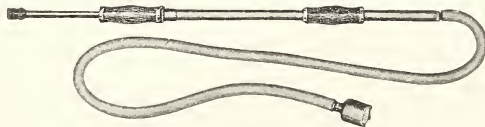


AUTO-SPRAY NO. 26

A continuous atomizer of unusual merits. The container can be detached for refilling and cleaned by simply unscrewing from the pump cylinder. The syphon tube is easily removed and quickly cleaned by removing the nozzle.

Uses—For spraying garden crops, for use in greenhouses, for handling disinfectants and fly oils. It can be used with all spraying solutions.

Auto-Spray No. 26-A, all tin, 1 qt. \$0.85
Auto-Spray No. 26-B, tin pump 1 qt. brass tank 1.10

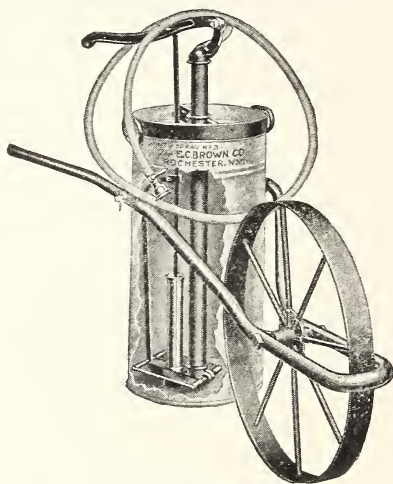


AUTO-SPRAY NO. 5

An ideal all-purpose hand sprayer made entirely of brass. It is double acting, producing a continuous spray and will generate a pressure of 200 lbs. Can be supplied with galvanized steel or brass Knapsack tank or may be used in connection with a bucket. Equipment includes 4 nozzles of special design for variety spraying.

Uses—For the spraying of trees, shrubs, vines, field crops, for handling whitewash and disinfectants, washing automobiles, windows, fire fighting and other purposes.

Auto-Spray No. 5, pump nozzle hose and strainer \$4.50
Galvanized knapsack, 3½ gals. 3.00
Brass knapsack, 3½ gals. 6.00



AUTO-SPRAY NO. 3

Wheelbarrow Sprayer of simple construction for field, orchard and whitewash spraying. Made in two sizes with 12 gallon galvanized or brass tank and truck as illustrated or with eight gallon galvanized or brass tank. Equipment includes 8 feet or ¾ inch hose, lever shut off and Auto-Spray nozzle. This can also be furnished with an auxiliary air chamber.

Uses—A general purpose spray pump that can be used for almost any purpose on the farm. It is an excellent whitewash sprayer for barns, chicken coops, factories or warehouses.

The No. 3 Sprayer ordinarily is a two man sprayer which must be pumped continuously. With the auxiliary air chamber it is possible to pump up sufficient pressure so that it will continue to spray for five minutes after the operator has stopped pumping. This tank therefore makes the No. 3 a one-man sprayer, and is valuable where labor is a consideration.

Auto-Spray No. 3-A, 8 gallon brass tank \$19.00
Auto-Spray No. 3-B, 8 gallon galvanized tank 15.00
Auto-Spray No. 3-C, 12 gallon brass tank with truck 28.00
Auto-Spray No. 3-D, 12 gallon galvanized tank with truck 21.00
Auto-Spray No. 3-E, 12 gallon brass tank with truck and auxiliary air chamber 39.60
Auto-Spray No. 3-F, 12 gallon galvanized tank with truck and auxiliary air chamber 32.50

DUSTER BROWN NO. 2

A very practical duster of new design. It is especially adaptable for use in applying insect powders. It is simply constructed and works on a new principle recently discovered. The extension is of sufficient length to enable the operator to spray ordinary field crops without bending over.

Uses—For spraying dust on tobacco, small garden plots, rose bushes, or in any place where dust is to be applied. It is especially adaptable for use in applying insect powders.

Duster Brown No. 2-B, pint. \$1.00
Duster Brown No. 2-C, quart. 1.20

We Will Pay You for a List of Select Names of

Likely Buyers of Nursery Stock

On the other side of this leaf we have provided space for 12 names and addresses. If you will fill this blank out with the names of those you feel sure will be interested and be likely buyers, detach and send in with your order, we will pay you as follows:

If your order is \$4 to \$8 you may deduct 3 cents for each name sent up to 12 names.

If your order is from \$8 to \$20 you may deduct 4 cents for each name sent up to 12 names.

If your order amounts to \$20 or more you may deduct 5 cents for each name sent up to 12 names.

We do not want a long list of names, but rather have fewer names but select. They should be home owners, or of people that are likely buyers of Nursery Stock.

Do not write the names on the Order Sheet, but on a separate sheet, or better use the blank on opposite side of this leaf.

Write Names Clearly—Only one name to a line.

Cut off along this line.

== == == == == Cut off along this line. == == == == ==

To the Recipient of This Catalog

In handing you this catalog, we trust that you are in need of some fruit or ornamental trees, and this catalog will be a valuable aid in assisting you in making selections and the cultural directions given will help you to take care of the stock.

Should you not be in need of any stock, please do not throw the catalog away—it is too valuable—but keep it as a Horticultural Reference. Or if you are not interested you may have a neighbor or friend that is more or less interested and perhaps is wanting some stock. You could do him no greater favor than by handing this catalog to him or someone who is likewise interested.

Your co-operation along the lines suggested will be much appreciated. Thank you.

THE MUNSON NURSERIES.

Post Office

State

These get their mail at.....,

Names	Street Address, or R. F. D. No.
1.	
2.	
3.	
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5.	
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List sent by.....
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A Very Special Offer for You

if you are the first in your locality to sign and mail this blank



The "Kant-Klog" has original and distinct features found on no other sprayer. Larger diameter, stands more firmly on uneven surfaces, doesn't tip over. The only nozzle ever made to give flat sprays, round sprays and solid streams. Nozzle cleaned without stopping spray—saves time and solution. All styles—two to fifty gallons. Last a lifetime. Many users write—"After twenty years it's still working fine."

Mail this blank promptly and get a special discount on one for your tree or garden spraying, whitewashing, etc., or a plan to get one free for introducing them to your friends. Sign and mail now—not to us—but to

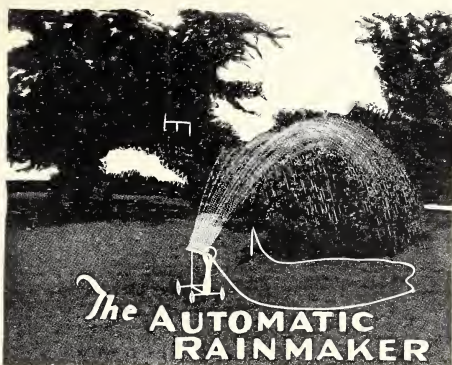
THE ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP CO.
181 Broadway, Rochester, N.Y.

Name

P. O.

357 St..... State.....

Cut off along this line.



The
MARCH
Automatic
Portable
Rain-Maker

for **LAWN and**
GARDEN
IRRIGATION

HAVING and now using these Portable Rain Makers, we know of their superior merits. Wishing our patrons to have the best, we are taking this space in calling attention to same.

They are adapted equally well for irrigating Lawns, Flower Gardens, Vegetable Gardens, Estates, Golf Courses, Cemetery Lots.

They are made in various sizes to suit any particular need.

The 3-foot size sells for \$30. The 10-foot length for \$40. Prices of larger sizes given on application.

Pamphlet giving full descriptive details sent on application.



FREE PAMPHLETS for the asking

Don't forget to ask for the Free Pamphlets that we send with each order. We do not send them unless you ask for them.

On all Shrub orders of \$10.00 or more, we send free the valuable booklet entitled "Amateur Guide to Landscape Gardening." (See page 30).

On all Rose orders of \$5.00 or more, we send free "Garden Roses, How to Make Them Grow and Bloom." (See page 39).

On all grape orders of \$2.00, we will send either "Grapes in Oklahoma," prepared jointly by the Experiment Stations at Woodward and Stillwater; or a pamphlet containing a reprint of Chapters V and VI from "Foundations of American Grape Culture." (Just say Munson's pamphlet on Grape Culture.) Both of these pamphlets tell how to plant a vineyard, how to trellis and prune, how to combat diseases and insects.

On all Grape Vine orders of \$4.00 or more, we will send a copy each of both pamphlets, mentioned in preceding paragraph.



Left Top—*Buddleia*
 Center Top—*Deutzia Watsonii*
 Right Top—*Philadelphus*
 Right Center—*Abelia Grandiflora*
 Lower Left—*Spirea Van Houttei*
 Lower Right—*Spirea Anthony Waterer*

